THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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Erie, Pa. 9

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April 24, 1847. 49

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June 26, 1847. 6

A Name in the Sand.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

Alone I walked the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand,
I stooped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year, the day.
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look I fondly cast
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so methought 'twill shortly be
With every mark on earth from me!
The wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod—the sandy shore
Of time—and be to me no more:
Of me my day—its work I bore,
To leave no track nor trace.

And yet with Him who counts the sand,
And holds the waters in his hand,
I know a lasting record stand,
Recorded against my name,
Of all this mortal part hath wrought—
Of a thought unkind or false thought,
And from these living moments caught
For glory or for shame.

CONDESCENDING TO MARRY.

BY MRS. B. BROWN.

Elizabeth Morgan's parents died in her infancy—her father, before she had learned to know her natural protector, and her mother before she could articulate that sweet word in other than the lisping tones of very babyhood. Poor Lizzie Morgan! she was early thrown on the cold sympathy of a very cold and a very selfish world. No heart thrilled with proud delight at the development of her childish powers—no sweet earnest face smiled on her playfulness, or bent over as she slept in her little couch, or knelt to offer the low, soft prayer by her cradle.

Mr. Morgan had one sister, his only living relative—Miss Penelope Morgan, in whom he had the profoundest confidence. He thought she had but one fault, and that was an indifference or want of tenderness toward children. He committed precious Lizzie to her with his dying breath, for he knew that his pale and beautiful wife would soon slumber by his side in the grave. He felt that the simple loveliness of his infant daughter must win his sister from the coldness she felt toward children, and warm into life the sweetest features of woman's nature,—self-sacrificing affection for helpless, sinless infancy. He hoped also that Miss Penelope Morgan would become *Mrs.* Penelope *something*, so with all her excellencies she might take the position where, if ever, woman seems an angel—as a wife and mother.

But Miss Penelope had grown up under a step-mother, and she was very unlike other children. She was mature and calculating, when others were gay and full of the noisiest and wildest pranks of the wildest period of frolic. She had declared unequivocally quite in the early stage of her womanhood, "that she never would condescend to marry,"—so the whole contemporary generation took her at her word, and Miss Penelope Morgan *never had an offer!* She was surprised for years—yes, as many as *forty successive* years she was constantly surprised, and constantly expecting chances to refuse. Her young acquaintances were married and settled; some happily and some very unhappily—some fortunately and some very unfortunately—some kept the level in which they were born—some had ascended to the very pinnacle of woman's ambition, and some had been deceived or infatuated, and walked out of a circle where ease and luxury abounded, to a state of dependence, disappointment and poverty. Miss Penelope Morgan, the immaculate, drew up her thin mouth to an almost invisible line and then she opened it to declare that one and all, the fortunate and the unfortunate, had *condescended to marry.*"

She was thirty-*odd!* by the family Bible when the sweet little bright-eyed, golden-haired Lizzie came like a fresh sunbeam into her dwelling. Miss Penelope loved Lizzie, because she was the only remaining representative of the Morgan family, except herself—not because there was something in her irresistibly attractive to every heart, but one like her own, forever shut and barred and bolted against it. She was proud of Lizzie too, I am sure, as she grew up, because she created her home nurture and admonition so much, and always conducted herself with such finished decorum. Aunt Penelope designed to train her in her own demure way, and especially to prepare her for the mantle of her own maidenhood, when in the course of nature it must fall from her most respectable shoulder, and she was "wedded to the grave," as she was wont, very touchingly, to express her only remaining hope of marriage at all.

Miss Penelope began very early to indoctrinate Lizzie into her anti-matrimonial creed, and a little "Red Riding Hood" ever confused her sage grandma with her *keen simplicity*, so did Lizzie Morgan puzzle, almost confound her Aunt Penelope, till nothing but the imperative lashing of duty made her take courage to persevere in her Saint Paul like labor.

Lizzie Morgan grew up under Aunt Penelope's very shady vine and fig tree," till she attained her mature womanhood—at least till she was twenty years old. Miss Morgan, senior, sighed to her confidential friends, the several spinsters in the village—for she would indeed take no *married* woman into her confidence—did not *husbands* get the benefit of all *secrets* and private communications! So she had reason *to know*, and her discretion prompted her to be on the safe side. I say she sighed to the spinsters, that Elizabeth was far more girlish than she had fondly anticipated she would be, after such unwearied pains as she had lavished upon her to eradicate the folly that is bound up in the human heart—and especially in the heart of a very beautiful young woman, she might have said. The spinsters all sighed, too—rocked back and forth in their rocking chairs, closed their eyes mournfully and assured Miss Penelope that she had cleared her skirts of all sin in the matter, let results be as deplorable as they might.

Lizzie was the sweetest, purest, sunniest being in all the village, notwithstanding the domestic cloud that had obscured her sky from her earliest memory. Every body loved and admired her—old and young were happy when Lizzie was in sight, for she wore the most contagious smile, and was so overflowing with exhuberant but repressed gladness—repressed into becoming sobriety and resignation; when she was in Miss Morgan's presence, I mean. She was the very pink of attention and conformity at home. She kept the silver bowed *spectacles as bright as if they were never out* of the red morocco case to be settled in state upon that maidenly nose; and Aunt Penelope declared with great deliberation and solemnity, that in regard of that very womanly virtue, *neatness*, Elizabeth approached herself quite as nearly as any woman had ever done." I said she was the pink of *conformity*, too.—If Miss Penelope was annoyed by the liberty Lizzie's beautiful hair would persist in taking, to curl over her tinted cheeks and white neck, she would train the unwilling culprit after some resistance on its part, into a plait no less beautiful, except that it was artificial.

Aunt Penelope took it into her head to object to the brilliant lustre of Lizzie's large laughing mischievous eyes, so she drooped the pure lids to hide the multiplied mirth that would have flashed out from them, at the ludicrous fancy, till the shadow of the long, curved silken lashes fell on her cheek, and made her look more like a Venus than ever.

Now, about this time it came to pass that old Tristram Tinker, Esq., the lawyer who had grown rich on the quarrels of his fellow-citizens for the last thirty years, died; because he *must*, not because he *chose*. His son and heir had proved a very notoriously obstinate young man, and instead of yielding to parental authority and poring over the dusty old books in his father's law library—I assume you, reader, he had *none other than a law* library—preparatory to succession in practice, he had wilfully insisted on becoming a flourishing young merchant in his native village; so his father's hairs, what he had left after such acute thinking as his knavery had required, went down in sorrow to the grave on that and one other account—namely, that the spoils he had gathered from the ascendency of evil passions in society, would find their way into some other pocket.

Littleton Vattel Tinker, for he had the advantage of legal name if not a legal nature, was a great admirer of a certain pair of luminous *eyes*, the inalienable property of prim Miss Penelope Morgan's niece. But Mr. Littleton Vattel Tinker, had heard that the same "relic of the ark family," as he profanely called her, *aunt* I mean, said of him "that any woman would condescend unpardonably to marry him!" He had a very high opinion of himself, at least he held himself in as good estimation as young men in general. He had very black hair and whiskers, and he kept both decorously trimmed, and he brushed both every time he went into his counting-room, which was not seldom, for he was rather a bustling merchant; he was neither awkwardly tall, nor vulgarly short, neither *thin* enough to represent famine, nor *thick* enough to suggest that he descended from the Falstaffs or Lambertz. He wore gold spectacles, because his eyes were *gray*—he said because he was near-sighted, and offended his friends by unintentional neglect of recognition—kept his broadcloth as nice as it lay in the nature of a brush, industriously applied, to make it—carried a gold headed cane—possessed a long and a liberal purse—rode in a fine city-built chaise, with a beautiful horse, (I *confess* the last item of the inventory would have had weight with me,) and *what condescension could* there be in marrying him?

"Sour grapes in old Penelope, nothing else" comfortably soliloquised Littleton—"She wants me to condescend to marry her portionless neice, and she *is* an angel, that Lizzie Morgan—I'd marry her to-morrow, only it would please her aunt."

That was no reason why he did not marry her—he knew she was infinitely his superior, in mind, and soul, and talent and every thing high, and noble, and pure; and he had every reason to know that beautiful Lizzie Morgan was too much of her aunt's opinion respecting *him*, however she might dissent from the principle in general.

The people of ——ville, had an unusual amount of business for a lawyer—used as they had been to assert and enforce the rights of citizen with citizen by the strong arm of law, they could no more do without a representative of the legal profession, than they could without the Rev. Zebedee Biddle, who had so long and so faithfully managed matters ecclesiastic, to their entire satisfaction. To meet this necessity, occasioned by the demise of Tristram Tinker, Esq., by united assent Cornelius Haliburton, Esq., a young lawyer of respectable parentage, great energy and perseverance of character, with upright and honorable intentions in his manly soul, and a reverence for what was high, and a contempt for what was low in his profession,—I say Cornelius Haliburton, Esq., was invited to make his home in ——ville,

He had been there some time before he had a sight of Lizzie Morgan, for Aunt Penelope had an instinctive horror of lawyers and sheriffs, and all other such *knaves*, and she conscientiously kept herself and Lizzie out of the way of them. She solemnly enjoined it upon Lizzie—and Lizzie was a little curious to take some observations on that young lawyer—to keep her face modestly turned the other way in going out of church—to wear her veil down when she stood up to hear the singing, and a long catalogue of decorous et cæteras, like a pedlar's wares, too numerous to mention.—She reiterated her anti-matrimonial doctrines, and waxed so fervid on the subject that Lizzie began to grow superstitious, and fancied that her aunt knew by the stars or some other way that something was about to befall her.

Aunt Penelope said of *ministers*, that they were as poor as the mice that stole a scanty life on the crumbs charitable old women scattered in their churches—so it was condescension to marry a clergyman. Of doctors, that they violated the sanctity of the *graves*, and that was an awful crime: besides they cut short many valuable life by their vile nostrums, and were a hardened and heartless set of men—therefore, no woman of true quality should condescend to marry a physician. Of *merchants*, she declared the very nature of the profession narrowed the soul to the capacity of a hazelnut—buried the intellect under heaps of dollars, and anxieties for more; a man that would *screw* for the *half cent* in making change with a poor customer for a pint of molasses. Would it not be condescending to marry him. Of *lawyers*,—very certainly Aunt Penelope found her self impotent to express the extent of her abhorrence of legal men. "They are an impudent, prying, rascally, grinding set," she said, "and the woman who would look complacently at a *lawyer* is no woman at all!"

But, strange to tell, the more nervously Aunt Penelope declaimed against lawyers, the more vividly a great deal there rose before Lizzie Morgan's vision, a fine, tall figure, an open intellectual brow, a pair of beautiful blue eyes, a pair of luxuriant black whiskers, and whatever else might sum up the personal appearance of Cornelius Haliburton, Esq. She ventured no opposition to Aunt Penelope's sentiments, but she inwardly hoped she should somehow get an introduction to the gentleman in question; and she most earnestly and devoutly hoped, on his part, that he should get a chance to look *once* full in that sweet face, impudent as the *wind* might be. Such mutual wishes are always managed to an accomplishment. But it was the merest accident in the world, an *blessedest* accident too, so thought the parties concerned. Now, who would believe that Aunt Penelope Morgan herself, was the innocent instrument of that consummation? If she had been a Roman Catholic she would have made confession of it among her great sins to the day of her death.

It rained like a young deluge one morning. Aunt Penelope was sick with a terrible cold and she was in her undress in her own room. Lizzie was sitting at her feet ministering to all her wants, and humoring all her caprices. The door bell rang—"Elizabeth," said Aunt Penelope with great deliberation, "Polly is making my cough-syrup, and she must not leave it one moment. Just step down to the door and take the milk, I presume it is the milkman." Lizzie knew the milkman had paid his visit hours before.

It happened that Mr. Haliburton was doing legal business for a man whose territories bordered on Aunt Penelope's, and it became necessary to know exactly all about the "stakes and stones," the acres, roods and rods of the respective possessions. Nobody but Miss Morgan had the original document defining the boundaries, and he must live through an interview with the mortal enemy of his entire profession—Miss Penelope Morgan. He had been told it was every farthing as much as a man's neck was worth, to persuade that lady into any such accommodation, but as he was a man of indomitable courage, he ventured, though to own the truth, he did tremble some when he laid his hand on the knob to ring for admission within vestal precincts. His *umbrella* was dripping, too, and he knew that ladies of Miss Morgan's temperament had a horror of stains left on carpets by the drippings of a *black cotton umbrella*.

He expected the servant to open the door, for he knew that Miss Morgan was an aristocrat of the very highest proof, so he was not prepared with his most graceful bow when he heard the bolt draw back, and saw before him the very face of all others he most desired to see. Cornelius Haliburton, self-possessed as he generally was, and specially prepared for extremities as he was on this occasion, was quite unmanned—he bowed awkwardly, and then followed an embarrassing silence, for his recreant thoughts had deserted him, and he could neither think what was his errand, nor the name of the lady he wanted to see! He wished the torrent that was pouring off his umbrella would wash him away.

Lizzie was in a white morning-dress. She had not time to braid her hair that morning, and it was curling neatly over her beautiful neck. She blushed and then turned pale, and the changes of expression that swept over her face, and the half gladness, half terror, he read in her eyes only added to Mr. Haliburton's confusion.

"Is Miss—Miss—the lady of the house at home," he finally stammered.

"She is sick this morning, and not able to see company, sir." Haliburton lingered.—His senses began to recover from their sudden stupefaction.

"Wont she ask me to come in? Not by any manner of interpretation is it *hospitable* to leave a man standing out under such a shower as this," thought he. Lizzie did invite him in, and he went in; how long he staid I must not reveal. Lizzie left Aunt Penelope to fancy he was a milkman, and enjoyed to the last degree the reminiscence of the morning call.

The boundary business was long and perplexing, and how many calls it made indispensable, I will not hazard an estimate, lest it might be regarded extravagant. But when that was done, Cornelius Haliburton, Esq., found himself very inextricably in love with sweet Lizzie Morgan, and he thought she loved him too. He offered her his hand and heart, and when she gave back her own, fluttering and trembling, with great tears of before untasted happiness in her eyes, she felt that the possession of that priceless heart, filled the void in her being that had been vacant from her childish years; an iceberg seemed at once lifted off her soul, and the long garnered treasures of pure and untouched affection, were poured out on this one precious object. The rills that are wont to burst in sparkling freshness from the young heart, had been frozen at their springing by the cold decorum of her kind but mistaken guardian. But the sun of love that rose upon her at that bright moment, melted away the frost that had been gathering from her childhood, and blended into one spontaneous stream all the gushing tenderness of her being.

Aunt Penelope was horror stricken! She opposed the marriage till opposition was of no avail. She stormed about "*condescension*," and even raved in her troubled slumbers on the insupportable disgrace brought upon her spotless family by its degenerate representative. Lizzie was gentle but firm in her resolution, and the day after her marriage, as she looked round on the sweet home her husband had provided for her, with its simply and elegant arrangements, and especially when she looked on the lofty and high-minded man who had chosen her in her simplicity, for the mistress of his heart and of his family, she pondered what *condescension* she had practiced in such a marriage.

In vain Lizzie tried year after year to persuade her maiden aunt to leave her solitude and make Mr. Haliburton's house her home, in vain she did violence to her feelings and called her first born "Penelope Elizabeth Morgan"—Aunt Penelope was as immovable as the everlasting hills. She hated the noise of children, and Lizzie's were very noisy children,—she disliked Lizzie's domestic arrangements,—she insisted, for no assignable reason in the world, that she disliked Lizzie's husband, and she preferred her own home and her own maid Polly. Old age and infirmity never linger for any body's inclination, and they did not spare Aunt Penelope. She grew more and more feeble—her solitude became insupportable—she was restless and unhappy, and finally the devotedness of Lizzie and her excellent husband won her completely over. She took up her abode with them and when she saw wealth and the means of luxury multiplying to reward successful industry, and Mr. Haliburton was promoted to the highest offices of trust in the gift of his fellow-citizens, she did allow, though reluctantly, that Lizzie had not "condescended to marry."

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE.

Marriage is a school and exercise of virtue; and though marriage hath cares, yet a single life hath desires which are more troublesome and dangerous, and often end in sin; while the cares are but instances of duty and exercises of piety; therefore, if single life hath more privacy of devotion, yet marriage hath more necessities and more varieties of it, and is an exercise of more graces.

Marriage is the proper scene of piety and patience, of the duty of parents and charity of relations; here kindness is spread abroad, and love is united and made firm as a centre; marriage is the nursery of Heaven. The virgin sends prayers to God, but she carries but one soul to him; but the state of marriage fills up the number of elect, and hath in it the labor of love, and the delicacies of friendship, and blessings of society, and the union of hands and hearts. It hath in it less of beauty, but more of safety than the single life; it hath more care but less danger; it is more merry and more sad; is fuller of sorrows and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strength of love and charity, and those burdens are delightful.

Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities, and churches, and Heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in perpetual singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labors and unites into republics and sends out colonies, and feeds the world delicacies, and obeys rulers and keep order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interests of mankind, and is the state of good things of which God hath designed the present continuation of the world.

HUMBOLDT AND OLD KENTUCK.—Not long since, at an evening political levee, at the Capitol, conversation turned upon Geography, and finally, Mr. Benton, (being present) began to quote Humboldt pretty extensively. A quiet old codger, an ex-M. C. who hailed from Kentucky, and had once been attached in some way to the ministry of France, in his younger days, and of which fact he was always mighty proud, joined in the conversation. When Benton had gotten through with his Humboldt authority, Kentuck said—

"Gentlemen, it's my opinion old Humboldt is an oter-rated man, and he don't begin to know as much about *geography* as he lets on. The fact is, I met him once at a public dinner in Paris, when I was thar, you know, and put him to the proof. As long as he was talking about the Andes, and Cordilleras, and sich places as nobody but himself had ever heard on, he carried everything his own way; but the instant I put a straight forward question to him, one that any school boy in Kentucky might have answered, he was floored: yes *sir!*—Now Baron, said I, taking him quite by surprise, Baron, says I, can you tell me *whar's Bar Grass?* Upon—my—honor—gentlemen, he knew no more about it, than I do about Jewrusalem!—*Yankee Blade.*

☞Wm. Broadhey, a Scotchman, about 45 years of age was arrested in St. Louis some time since, on his own confession to his participation, some dozen years since, in acts of piracy on the high seas. He since states that his tales were fabulous; but he is still under arrest, and will probably be fully committed to answer. He acknowledges his participation in acts of the most fiend-like atrocity, particularly while a pirate on board the Black Rambler, a schooner which was finally wrecked on the coast of Florida.

The Saw Mill.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

In yonder mill I rested,
And sat me down to look
Upon the wheel's quick glimmer
And on the flowing brook,
As in a dream before me,
The saw with restless play,
Was cleaving through a fir-tree
Its long and toady way.

The tree through all its fibres
With living motion stirred,
And, in a finer like murmur,
Bore solemn words I heard—
Oh, thou who wanderest hither,
A traveller's guest thou art—
For thee this cruel engine
Is passing through my heart.

Where I soon in quietness should become,
Thy hours of rest begin,
Thy wood shall form the chamber
Where warm and still close them in.
Four planks—I saw and considered—
Dropped at their busy task;
Then as I stood to measure,
At once the shape was still.

The Duel—An Incident of Malta.

A little more than a dozen years ago I was trying to amuse myself in Valetta, the capital of Malta, looking at the grim pictures of the old knights of St. John, through the spectacles of tradition and romance. It is hard work to be entertained in Malta. The inhabitants are as abject, miserable and superstitious a people as it was ever my ill luck to fall among. Some little relief was afforded by the society of officers, principally naval, belonging to the squadrons of the United States, France and Great Britain, who frequent the coffee houses, and made, as it were, a set of their own. At one of these gatherings, in one of the most celebrated public houses of Valetta, I was an eye-witness of the scene I am about to describe.

The party in the room were wholly English naval officers, ship masters, and tourists, with the exception of myself and a young, well-dressed, and quiet Frenchman, who sat at a little table, by himself drinking claret and smoking his cigar, apparently taking but little interest in what was going on around him. He was disliked especially by the Englishmen, who invited him to join the larger party around the great table. But Monsieur gave them to understand that he spoke not a word of English, and kept on with his wine and cigar. He evidently did not wish to be interrupted.

As the Englishmen grew drunk, their inherent dislike of the French exhibited itself, and one of them proposed to have a little fun with the solitary Gaul. Winking to his companions, he filled his glass, walked over to the Frenchman, and with every sign of courtesy, challenged him to drink. The Frenchman rose, poured out some claret, and bowed.

"Monsieur" exclaimed the English blackguard, with the smile still on his lips, "there's confusion and death to the whole race of frog eaters."

The Frenchman emptied his glass, bowed courteously and resumed his seat.

"Doesn't understand a word of English—thought it was a compliment," remarked the wanton insulter as he returned to the table. Presently another Englishman proposed to repeat the experiment. Indignantly refused to participate in such an outrage, and told the party that it was cowardly for them to amuse themselves at the expense of a gentleman, whose only misfortune was in being ignorant of the meaning of the language addressed him; and who, if he could understand how their words belied their manner, would most assuredly punish their insolence. But John Bull was brutal, and determined to have a little more sport with the stranger; upon which I withdrew to another table.

A second toast was proposed to the Frenchman, with the same mock courtesy. He immediately filled the glass and arose. The toast was given:

"Louis Philippe and be d——d to him."

The Frenchman uncovered, and with a profusion of acknowledgements, drained his glass. Immediately filling it, he walked across the room, and pointing to a portrait of William IV., which hung on the wall, bowed with great politeness and drank. The Englishmen were mean enough to acknowledge the health of their sovereign, proposed under circumstances so disgraceful to themselves; but instead of feeling so stinging a rebuke and making all the atonement in their power, they multiplied their insults. The Frenchman responded to every sentiment, which cast ridicule on his country and contempt on himself, with an apparent simplicity and complaisance, which, but for the brutality of the whole proceedings, would have been absolutely ludicrous.

At length the Englishmen arose and took leave of their victim with every gesture of courtesy, but words of shameless arrogance; such as "Good bye, you d——d frog," "We shall meet again, Mouseer Jackass," &c.

No sooner had the door closed upon them, than the Frenchman started up, and advancing towards me with his hand extended, said in excellent English—

"Captain, do know the names of those gentlemen, and where they can be found?"

"Yes" I replied, with astonishment and delight, as I shook his hand.

"And have you a mind to stand by me in this little affair?"

"To the last," I promptly responded.

Six challenges were penned, which I delivered immediately, and early next morning, it was funny to see as many English-men with their seconds, assembled in a retired place a little outside the town. One hour had been fixed for the meeting with all. To do them justice they were heartily ashamed of themselves, and I am convinced, would have gladly apologised, but from a conviction that reparation could not be made in that manner.—The man who offered the first insult was first called upon to take his place. Pistols were the weapons. The Frenchman was as calm and dignified as on the preceding evening.—He smiled when I handed him his weapon, and said—

"Captain, we shall give these gentlemen a lesson, which they will never, never forget.

All being ready, the word was given. The Englishman fired promptly; the Frenchman, unharmed, raised his pistol deliberately above his head and *fired in the air!*

The scene which followed is not easily described. With one impulse the Englishmen rushed toward the chivalric man, and implored his pardon. Tears sprang to their eyes and rolled down their cheeks, as they vied with each other in acknowledging the noble forbearance of which they had been the objects and the witnesses.

"Gentlemen," said the true victor of this novel combat, when the excitement had somewhat abated—"Gentlemen, we will return to town and breakfast together. I will venture to say that you will not again forget—not even when heated with wine—that a greater man than an Englishman or a Frenchman, is a gentleman."

The affair was talked of in Malta full nine days.

FIRST LOVE.

If we could look into the heart of a girl when she first begins to love, we should find the nearest resemblance to what poetry has described as the state of our parents when in Paradise, which this life ever presents. All is then colored with an atmosphere of beauty and light; or if a passing cloud sails across the azure sky, reflecting a transitory shadow on the scene below, it is but to be swept away by the next clear gale, which leaves the picture more lovely for this momentary interruption of its stillness and repose. But that, which constitutes the essential charm of a first attachment is its perfect disinterestedness. She who entertains this sentiment, in its profoundest character, lives no longer for herself. All her aspirations, her hopes her energies—all her noble daring, her confidence her enthusiasm, her fortitude, her own existence, is absorbed by the interest of another. For herself, and her own character alone, she is, at the same time, retiring, meek, and humble—content to be neglected by the whole world—despised, forgotten or condemned—so that one being alone she may still be all in all. And is this love to be slightly spoken of or hardly dealt with? Oh, no! but a rough blast to encounter yet, and many a fatal enemy to cope with, before it can be stamped with the seal of faithfulness; and until then, who can distinguish the ideal from the truth?

A YANKEE BEAT.

A Hoosier who wished to astonish a Yankee 'gave the following description of the fertility of his favorite State. Of course, the Yankee gaped under such a dose.

"Well, old Yankee, I'll just tell you. If a farmer in our country plants ground with corn and takes first rate care of it, he'll git seventy five bushels to the acre, and if he *don't plant it at all he gits fifty.* The beets grow so large that it takes three yoke of oxen to pull up a full sized one; and then it leaves a hole so large that I once knew a family of five children, who all tumbled into a beet hole before it got filled up, and the earth caved in upon them, and they all perished. The trees grow so large that I once saw a man who commenced cutting one down, and when he had cut away on one side for about ten days, he thought he'd just look round the tree; and when he got round on t'other side he found a man that who had been cutting at it for three weeks, and they never heard one another's axes.

"Why, our land is so rich—why, ye never seed anything so tarnal rich, in your life.—Why, how do 'spose we make our candles?"

"Don't know," said the Yankee.

"We dip 'em in the mud puddles," says the Hoosier.

WILL IT DO GOOD?

Be not hasty to speak or to act. Do you see a neighbor pursue a course contrary to what you conceive to be strict morality?—Before you venture to expose him, ask the question—Will it do good? Perhaps you would better accomplish your object by calling him aside and speaking a friendly word in his ear. How much evil would be prevented—how many tears be saved and how many hearts now pained to the core, be glad and happy—is the question been put—Will it do good, if I speak of this evil? We are not for concealing immorality and vice, only where such a course will be productive of good and lead to a reformation. When a man's first deviation from the path of rectitude, is spread before the world, he feels in a measure lost to society—he becomes careless of the opinions of others and finally sinks down to a wretched outcast. To publish a person's faults is not the way to restore and save him. Let him feel that you have confidence in him and he will be ashamed and sorry for his error and perhaps sin no more.

If you have a friend who has erred, reflect upon the subject and seemingly ask yourself,—Will it do good?—before you dare lisp his faults abroad. You may save him—or you may be the instrument of his ruin. O, if mankind had but the spirit of true love and charity in the heart, how many hearts would now be happy, that have bled for years?—how many a face would be mantled with smiles, down which the tears of sorrow have trickled for many a month!—*Olive Branch.*

☞"Mamma," said the daughter of Mrs. Smith,' what do printers mean when they say "another *mail* failure—Cave Johnson?"—"Why, Nancy," replied the old lady, "that fellow Johnson has been fooling some poor woman creeter.' 'But ma, they say it was on the railroad.' 'Child, child it's no odds: they'll fool you any where—I've known galls fooled *on the way to meeting.*

Congressional.

Feb. 8.—The Senate was called to order by the President pro tem., and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

The joint resolutions passed yesterday by the House, tendering a vote of thanks to Generals Scott and Taylor, were recieved and referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Baldwin submitted a resolution calling upon the President for the first project for a treaty, submitted by the Mexican Comissioners prior to the counter project referred to by Mr. *Trist*. Adopted.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the Ten Regiment bill, and Mr. Miller having the floor, spoke at some length in opposition to the bill, contending that the present force was sufficient for the legitimate purposes of the war, and the sanctioning of any increase in numbers would be sanctioning a war prosecuted for purposes of conquest. Mr. Niles has the floor to-morrow upon this subject, and, on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Brodhead presented a resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay the widow of the late Wm. Hornbeck, the usual expenses attending his funeral, the same as if his remains had been buried at Washington. Mr. Atkinson opposed the resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The speaker announced as the first thing in order the buiness upon the table, and called upon the committees for reports.

When the House got through with the regular morning business, it went into Committee of the whole, and took up the loan bill, being the order of the day.

Mr. Vinton took the floor and moved a substitute, framing sixty millions of eighteen million, as the amount of the loan. He argued the whole question, and protected no more would be needed than now asked. The House after rising from the deliberations of the Whole, adjourned without further business.

Feb. 9.—In the Senate the Vice President made his appearance in the Senate chamber to day, and called the body to order at noon. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the regular business.

The bill from the House confirming the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas was passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill, and Mr. Niles addressed the Senate. He was not for withdrawing the troops, but holding possesion of New Mexico and California, and would vote for an increase of the force necessary for that object.

Mr. Underwood has the floor upon this subject for to-morrow. Adjourned.

House.—The Speaker called upon the Committees for reports, as the first business in order.

Mr. Botts, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the filling up of regiment, the giving bounties to those who enlist, and providing for transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Several other bills were also reported and referred. The Loan Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Brodhead of New York, spoke at some length in opposition to the bill. He depicted the evils resulting from the war, and opposed the policy of the administration in seeking to involve the country in difficulties with Mexico for conquest. Mr. Thomas, of Tennessee, followed and read a speech, defending the administration. When he had concluded, Mr. Marsh obtained the floor for to-morrow, and on his motion the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 10—In the Senate, Mr. Benton presented a petition from the counties of Dallas, Missouri, in favor of appropriations by Congress for the improvement of the Platte.

Mr. Cass, on leave introduced a joint resolution authorizing medals and testimonials to be given to officers, regular and volunteers, for gallant conduct in battle during the war with Mexico, which was read and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Hannegan, on leave introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Alexander W. Doniphan and the officers and men who have been engaged, which was read twice and referred to the Committee upon Military affairs.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill. Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the war in its origin and progress. He thought its objects had never been defined, as were the objects of our two former wars.—He calculated that its cost with out this bill would be two hundred millions at the least. He thought no indemnity for the past could be obtained by carrying on a war which must be interminable. The best thing to be done was to retrace our steps, take a treaty of indemnity for the claims of our citizens, &c., out of the territory we hold, and shown a disposition to make peace on those terms. He thought the two houses of Congress were bound to take the matter in hand by passing a resolution advising the President to offer such terms as should therein be agreed on.

On motion by Mr. Turney, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. D. P. King presented a memorial from the Society of Friends in New England, praying Congress to adopt measures for arresting the war with Mexico, and it was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. A motion to print the memorial gave rise to a debate, in which Mr. H. C. Chapman, Mr. Hilliard opposed the motion, and Mr. D. P. King and Mr. Palfrey advocated it. The motion to print was agreed to—yeas 88, nays 59.

The House resolved itself in to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the loan bill.—Mr Marsh spoke, at length, in opposition to the war and in favor of arresting it; and Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, spoke an hour on the other side. Mr. Dear obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 11.—In the Senate among the petitions presented was one, by Mr. Crittenden, from Hon. Richard M. Johnson, respecting Indian schools; after which, another was presented by Mr. Clayton, from Mad lingman Rogers, of Mexican fame.

Mr. Dayton, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to carry into effect the Ashburton treaty relative to fugitives from justice.

Mr. Cass, from the military committee, reported without amendment the joint resolution from the House tendering the thanks to Generals Taylor and Scott, and Mr. Cass then moved its immediate passage. This gave rise to a warm debate, in which Mr. Hale declared himself opposed to thanking men for fighting in such an unjust war. Mr. Underwood defended the officers. Mr. Butler said they had considered Mr. Hale's opinion novel, and coincided to our assent in it.

Mr. Hale replied briefly, when the resolution was laid aside. The Senate then resumed the special order of the day, it being the Ten Regiment bill. Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, delivered a speech in favor of the bill, when Mr. Breese obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House.—A message was received from the President of the United States by the hands of his private secretary, previously ordered, declining that no propositions from Mexico had been received for peace, except by the previous dissent of Congress. The bill in favor of the heirs of Paul Jones was then taken up and discussed till adjournment.

A Good One.—An Irishman who visited the United States, for the second time, in 1844, hearing a great deal said about Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency, propounded the following question to a gentleman with whom he was in conversation:

"Is the Mr. Clay, who is now running, a son of the *ould* gentleman who used to offer when I was in this land of freedom between twenty and thirty years ago?"

It may well be supposed, the son of Erin was not a little astonished to find the "same old Clay" was still in the field!"

ANOTHER BATTLE.

The Richmond Republican has received a letter from a friend at Buena Vista, dated January 17th, stating that BUSTAMENTE is at Guanajuanto, at the head of 6,000 troops; that there are 1,500 at San Luis, 3,000 at Durango under URREA, and that the state of Zacatecas has raised 10,000, making 21,000 to 22,000 in all. The letter also states that SANTA ANNA had landed at San Blas, with probably the purpose of joining the forces under BUSTAMENTE. The letter adds:

"Colonel Hamtramck has under his command 2,600 men—the 16th regiment at Monterey can soon be thrown up here—and the dragoons and Braggs' battery will number 1,000—altogether constituting a force of 4,600 in the field. We would have 5 batteries of light artillery in perfect order, 4 regiments of infantry, 10 companies dragoons, and 4 of cavalry. The dragoon and artillery horses are in fine order; in February last they were poor and broken down. The four regiments are well drilled and under fine discipline. We would have Gen. Wool for our commander, and you need not fear the result. We can beat the best twenty thousand troops Mexico can produce; and having Buena Vista in view, no force Santa Anna can bring can drive us from the glorious field."

In another part of the same letter the writer says: "I have this moment received the information that URREA has marched from Durango with 2,000 cavalry and 2,000 foot to join TRES CHIHUAHUA, who has 2,000 more, and then at march against our forces at the Paso, which has halted there on their way from Santa Fe. This intelligence has been forwarded to Gen. Wool, by Col. Hamtramck; and it is expected the latter will be ordered, with two regiments infantry, two batteries light artillery, and some cavalry, to move and fall in URREA's rear, and close on him about the time he reaches the Paso—so that we will have URREA between two forces."

The Washington Union copies these rumors and says the department has received no despatches on the subject. The editor, however remarks that he should not be surprised, if, as soon as the Mexicans hear of what is transpiring in Congress, and the violent opposition which the Federalists are making to the raising of ten regiments to reinforce our army and to prosecute the war, the enemy should rally their forces, and make another attack upon a detachment of our troops or some detached post. Such a blow, if it should be tolerable success ful, would fall with tremendous force upon the Federalists, who have wasted nearly ten weeks in shuffling off the ten regiment bill and animating the hopes of the Mexicans.

A portion of the ten new regiments asked for by the President, was doubtless intended to strengthen Gen. Wool, and carry on a movement in conjunction with Gen. Scott's division, which should secure San Luis and the Mines in that direction. If, therefore, any reverse should come by the delay of Congress, the blame must fall there.

HON. LEWIS CASS.—This ardent and eloquent defender of democratic principles, is daily binding himself closer to the affections of the Democracy of the Union. It seems that all parties have already declared him to be their choice for the Presidency. There is no rent in our party, whose political course has been more uniform and consistent—none who has offered more claims to the great cause of justice and humanity—or who could more effectively unite upon himself the unanimous support of the party. His noble vindication of the honor of our Flag, against the encroachments and usurpations of Britain—his overwhelming defeat of the contemplated unions of England with the powers of Europe to force upon us Right of search and visit—his masterly exhibition of the Oregon and Tariff questions—and now, his bold and uncompromising position on the war policy, have endeared him to the people, and made him one of the most popular, as he is one of the most eminent statesmen in our ranks. *If for George M. Dallas*, the hero of the Tariff of 1846, give us *Lewis Cass* for the Presidency.—*Lancastecian*.

Clay and Webster in Mexico.

The able and accomplished army correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, thus hits off the anti-American sentiments of these two distinguished Whig champions:—

The speeches of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have been received here. *If these gentlemen want to aid and assist the enemy, why do they not go into their ranks at once?* If they'd Mexicans muskets on their shoulders, they *could not assist the Mexicans as much, or do us much harm, as they have done by their speeches.* In the name of God, will the politicians of our country never cease gunning for the Presidency upon the blood of our countrymen? Our army dreads not danger, nor do they fear to die in defence of their country, but they do dislike to be sacrificed to the unholy ambition of aspiring politicians and political knaves. Is there no way by which our friends at home can put a stop to the unpatriotic conduct of politicians, who would sacrifice the whole army in order to give tone to the next Presidential election? The army will defend and fight the battles of the country; then let their friends at home defend them from the injuries arising from such speeches as these, or the conduct of such men.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

Albert Gallatin recently published a pamphlet on the subject of the Mexican war, in which he takes ground against his country and in defence of Mexico. Thereupon, Mr. Clay, as in duty bound, eulogises Mr. Gallatin and his production. He says:

"I have this moment perused an able pamphlet from pen of Mr. Gallatin, in which, without any concert between us, I find that he takes similar positions to those which I had previously occupied. He fortifies them by a strong array of facts and powerful arguments."

In his opinions of Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Clay has changed, as on *all* other subjects. In 1832 he thus spoke of this same Albert Gallatin:

"But, sir, the gentleman to whom I am about to allude, although long a resident of this country, *has no feeling, no attachments, no sympathies, no principles, in common with our people.* Near fifty years ago Pennsylvania took him to her bosom, and warmed, and cherished, and honored him; and how does he manifest his gratitude? By aiming a vital blow at a system endeared to her by a thorough conviction that it is indispensable to her prosperity. He has filled at home and abroad some of the highest offices under this government, during thirty years; and *he is still at heart an alien.* The authority of his name has been invoked, and the labors of his pen, in the form of a memorial to Congress, have been engaged to overthrow the American system, and to substitute the foreign. *Go home to your native Europe*, and there inculcate upon her sovereigns your Utopian doctrines of free trade; and when you have prevailed upon them to unseal their ports, and freely admit the produce of Pennsylvania and other States, come back, and we shall be prepared to become converts, and to adopt your faith."

"Still at heart an alien!" said Mr. Clay in 1832, when Mr. Gallatin was endeavoring to unshackle commerce. But what shall be said *now*? when our country is engaged in war, and Mr. Gallatin uses all the powers of mind which God has given him to show that our country is in the wrong, and the enemy right! —"STILL AT HEART AN ALIEN!"—*Pennsylvanian*.

GEN. WORTH.—A Washington correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer says:

"General Worth's letter in favor of annexation, and avowing strong Democratic principles, will soon be published. It is sufficiently to satisfy any reasonable expectation of the party. On the subject of annexation it is complete."

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, February 19, 1848.

☞We are requested to say that the Democratic electors of Greene will meet at Jackson's School House, on Saturday next, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the ensuing township election.

☞We are indebted to Mr. Parsons, the gentlemanly superintendent of the Telegraphic Station in this city, for the dispatches in to-day's paper.

Legislative.

The only legislative items of interest we have this week, is the passage in the Senate of the bill to elect the judges by the people, and the reporting of a bill by the committee on corporations to incorporate the Erie and Ohio State Line Rail Road company.

☞Crawford county, we learn, has instructed her delegates to the fourth of March Convention, for Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN.—So much for one of the Pennsylvania candidate's having a set of indiscreet and unpopular friends in Crawford. He may well exclaim, save me from them!

☞Aaron V. Brown, the recent popular and talented Governor of Tennessee, is talked of at the South for the Vice Presidency.—Give us Gen. Cass for President, and Brown, Quitman, or Butler, for Vice President, and we can defeat the federal candidate let him be who he may.

☞We learn that James C. Reed, Esq. of this city, will deliver an address before the Millcreek Agricultural Association, at Grubb's School House, on Monday evening next.

☞The Gazette says the election of Mr. Soule, to the Senate of the United States, by the legislature of Louisiana, was effected by bribery, and that a Mr. Myles, an absent member, "declared that he had been offered four negroes if he would stay away and not vote," *and he did so.* Whigery is certainly getting to be dog cheap. Four live negroes for one vote. Surprising. It used to be a common query in 1844 "what's the price of wool?"—That question is now solved—it's one vote, and "nothin' shorter."

Legislative Nomination.

The democratic members of the Legislature of this State held a caucus last week in Harrisburg, and nominated Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, for the Presidency. The address adopted on the occasion is well, and ably written, and urges the claims of Pennsylvania to the nomination with ability.

☞The editor of the Commercial claims that the whig meeting last week endorsed its views, lately expressed, in regard to the war. It is fortunate the editor has informed us of that fact, for we are sure nobody else would ever have arrived at such a conclusion from reading the resolutions or hearing the speeches

The Secret Out

The Albany Journal lets the secret of the whig opposition to the Ten Regiment Bill now before the Senate, out in the following manner: "If the President," it says, "would exercise the appointing power with a decent regard to the rights of whigs, one strong objection to the ten regiment proposition would be removed." Here is patriotism for you. Because the President will not appoint all whigs to the offices to be created by the bill, that party in Congress will vote against the measure. Because they cannot monopolize all the loves and fishes our army in Mexico must be sacrificed! And this is the love of country so much prated about by these hypocrites.—This is the great principle of right and justice which they will not sacrifice by voting more men and money for the further prosecution of this "unjust war." Herein rests its unconstitutionality, and the source of all those crocodile tears they have shed over its horrors. Let the people recollect this, and if our gallant army in Mexico should suffer for the lack of reinforcements, they will know the motives that influenced the whigs in refusing to vote for the bill.

Songs for the People.

The February number, the second issue, is upon our table, embellished with fourteen pieces of Music and twenty-eight pictorial illustrations, among which are portraits of Generals Scott and Worth, and Francis Hopkinson, of whom a short biographical sketch is also given. This work is got up in a beautiful and convenient form, and deserves to be encouraged. Terms: twenty-five cents per number. Zieber & Co., Philadelphia, publishers.

☞The Democratic Convention, and Legislature of Michigan, have unanimously nominated Gen. LEWIS CASS, for President.—The old General's name is a tower of strength in the west where he is known and appreciated. His chances for the nomination are growing brighter every day.

☞The Fredonia Censor is wrong in stating that the small Pox "prevails to considerable extent" in this place. There is not a case in the city, and we believe has not been one, the cock and bull stories of gossiping old ladies to the contrary notwithstanding.—There have been a few cases of Varioloid, and Chicken Pox, but nothing more.

☞The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, which hates Gen. Tayler and glory, says there was a report in Washington that in answer to some interrogatories proposed to him by Jefferson Davis, Gen. T, has avowed his preference for the Tariff of 1846 and the independent treasury. This then, is probably what the General meant when he said he was a "full blooded whig and one quarter over."

☞The *Observer's* notice of the addresses delivered before the late Whig county meeting is perfectly characteristic. General surprise would have been excited had it been couched in more chaste and respectful terms. As is the fountain so must the stream necessarily be.—*Gazette.*

As we took our first lessons in "chaste and respectful" language in the office of the Gazette, we cannot answer the above better than by adopting the language of Horace: *"Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu,"* which in plain English means; "The cask will long retain the flavor of that which it was first filled."

☞The National Inteligencer says: "General Taylor is every inch a Whig." It once said the same of John Tyler.

NEVER SATISFIED.

Man is never satisfied. Place him in whatever position you may, and still the yearning after what he has not—the wish for some future good he fondly hopes the unwound web of time has in store for him, will haunt his waking and sleeping moments. Time passes on, and the wish, the longing aspiration, which at first was undefined, without shape, assumes a tangible form, and, in imagination, assumes a living reality. All his efforts are directed to the accomplishment, to the realization, of this his darling object. It seems to him that if he could but accomplish the end he has in view, he would be supremely happy. And wo be to those who stand in his road—all the hate which the evil passions of his nature are capable of engendering, is invoked to his aid, and he at last begins to look upon the innocent and honest opposers of his ambition as his enemies, and himself as a much wronged and persecuted man. If the object he seeks to accomplish is political preferment, and he is possessed of commanding eloquence and talent, he soon assembles around him those who, either dazzled by his genious or attracted by the hope of advancement themselves, do not fail to flatter his vanity, pamper his ambition, and stimulate his hatred against all who demure to his advancement.

Upon this hypothesis and these deductions we can plone account for a spectacle exhibited by the political world at the present moment. Many years ago there appeared upon the political boards a young orator and statesman, talented, gifted and eloquent, and although hasty and rash, he soon surrounded himself with admirers and flatterers, intent upon using his talent as the steping stone for their own ambition. Young, ardent and ambitious, they had little difficulty in persuading him that the Chief Magistacy of the nation should alone be the goal of his ambition—the future station to which all his efforts ought to be directed. Like a sweet morsel he for years rolled this delusion under his tongue. Time passed on—step by step he ascended the political ladder, and although at every round he received the plaudits of admiring thousands, heard his praises rehearsed, and his eloquence extolled, *still he was unsatisfied.* In the unwound woof of the future he thought he saw himself seated in the chair once filled by a Washington. Nothing short of this would satisfy his ambition, or allay the burning thirst which the unsatisfied desire of years had engendered. On the floor of the Legislature of his adopted State, as her representative in the Congress of the nation, as his country's Minister in a foreign land, the Presidency was the beacon light toward which he steered his barque. At last the statesmen of the *old regime* had been gathered to their fathers or retired to the quiet of private life, full of honor and blessed with a nation's gratitude. The field was at last open for younger aspirants, & he with three others, entered upon the race. The people canvassed their claims, but failed to express a preference for either in the manner prescribed by the constitution. The question had to be decided by the two houses of Congress. And here the natural rashness and want of judgment of the man, which years had failed to cure, was first exhibited to the multitude, although many there were who had long seen this defect in his character and mourned the meteor like brilliancy of his popularity. Satisfied that he had no chance of success, he entered into an infamous bargain and sale with one of the candidates, and in consideration of being made Secretary of State, placed him in the Presidential chair against the will of the people. The fiat went forth—the confidence the people had reposed in him had been shamefully abused, and the star of his popularity which had shone forth with meteor brilliancy, palled beneath the scorn of an injured constituency. The emphatic condemnation which they pronounced upon his conduct at the succeeding Presidential election, would have *satisfied* any one less infatuated that the goal of his ambition could never be reached; but he, true to nature when unrestrained by patriotism and virtue, *was unsatisfied still.* Since then, like a drowning man, he has been struggling against adverse tides, and buffeting the waves of ill-fortune, in the vain hope of ultimate success. The result of 1844 would deter any other man but HENRY CLAY from again asking the suffrages of the people for an office he is never destined to fill, but the country now exhibits the humiliating sight of another effort to attain his object. He has again tore himself from his home, and although seventy winters have whitened his locks, and ought to have given him wisdom, he is again at the seat of government *gambling* with his followers for another nomination. He is not yet satisfied! That nomination he will obtain, and with it another defeat. Will he then be satisfied? No, as long as life lasts, the Presidency will be the ideal something necessary to render him contented.

Great Saving.

In a pamphlet issued by the directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, it is stated that the estimated annual amount of tonnage that will pass over their road, in five to ten years from its completion, will reach 500,000 tons; but should it not exceed 400,000 tons, the saving to the Company, in cost of transportation, by adopting the Pennsylvania route, via the Delaware, instead of the Northern route through Sullivan and Broome counties, New York, will be $558,000 annually, being the interest of over $3,000,000—and that without making, if at all, increasing the cost of construction of said road.

☞The people of Fredonia N. Y. are laboring under a very queer hallucination at the present moment. They have taken it into their heads that they are the Congress of the nation; and therefore assemble weekly in grave conclave and discuss the various questions growing out of the war with Mexico. We learn from the Censor that on Saturday last "Mr. I. H. Case made a strong argument against the resolution for indemnity in territory." Come home, come home, ye grave Senators and representatives, the country has no more need of your services.

☞The Whigs in the Iowa House of Representatives, having a majority of one, including a Possom who votes with them, decline going into joint ballot again for the choice of U. S. Senators, and the consequence is, that Iowa will not be represented in the Senate at the present session. Such at least, is the strong probability. On joint ballot the Democrats have a majority.

The best Joke of the Season.

Strange as may be the appeal of the Taylor Whigs to the Democrats, to vote for General Taylor, who has not yet formed his political opinions, we have seen in Baltimore a still more extravagant movement. A meeting of the friends of Henry Clay declare that the state of the country demands the services of a statesman of the highest order of abilities, whose civil achievements *far transcend* the deeds of the mightiest warror, and such a man is the illustrious statesman of Kentucky," Henry Clay. They then call upon the people *"to forget party distinctions, and to disregard the movements of political leaders* and unite in a *common* and patriotic effort to elevate Mr. Clay to the Presidency." They finally "earnestly request" Mr. Clay, "in view of the necessities of the nation, once again to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency." The word "Whig" is not named once; but Henry Clay is put forward as a "no-party" man! Can absurdity go farther? Have not political trickery and designing "party schemes" now reached the acme of perfection? How these "no-par y" whigs insult the intelligence of the people in their efforts to cram such heterogeneous compounds down their throats!

Adopted Citizens.

Colonel Wynkoop has addressed a letter to one of his friends in Pottsville, in which he pays the following just tribute to our adopted citizens. Before this gallant gentleman left for the wars, he was an ardent "Native," as he had through most of his life been a "whig." The course of the Federalists on the war has led him to repudiate *them*, and we see that his experience has taught him that Nativism is no less unworthy. The following is a frank and beautiful acknowledgement of his error, and a no less appropriate tribute to our adopted fellow citizens.

The Irishman and German: I have seen many of them in one rank—I have been with them in battle—have seen them wounded and dying—have trodden over their dead bodies on the field—have witnessed by proof stronger than revelation, their affection for the land of their adoption; and I trust in God that the time may come when I shall be enabled, in some degree, by future conduct, to repair the wrong *honestly* done towards these people, by myself during the past. I say *honestly*, because as a politician I was honest in opinions and I believe, unhesitating in my expressions. Time, however, has corrected the error, and in a school too, not easily to be forgotten.

The Censor is not, like the Observer, afraid to "speak out in meeting." Whether any other Whig press or any Whig leader declares in favor of a Direct Tax to support the War, or not, we hold that such a course is just and expedient, and we shall not abandon the position we have assumed.—*Fredonia Censor.*

There is spunk for you, of the "horn gun flint" kind. "The Censor is not afraid to 'speak out in meeting,'" not a bit—not by any manner of means, oh, no! How many times, by the by, has it been straddle of the fence, in regard to the nomination of Gen. Taylor—sometimes whistling one tune, and sometimes another? How many times in favor of Clay, and his anti-war doctrine? It however, is'nt "afraid to speak out in meeting." How did it point last fall when the regular whig candidate for the legislature was defeated by a volunteer? It was'nt "afraid to speak out in meeting," but it spoke in whispers, and at opposite corners of its mouth at that—probably in obedience to the scriptural injunction not to let the right hand know what the left hand doeth. But "whether any other whig press or whig *leader*" is in favor of a direct tax to support the war, the Censor is. Prodigious!

☞The notes between Reverdy Johnson and R. J. Brent, the two Baltimore lawyers, who did'nt fight a duel, are advertised in the papers. They begin "Sir," and end "Dear Sir." It seems these gentlemen might have gone to the field of honor, and shot each other for a word, which, when explained, means nothing. *Touchstone* says you may avoid six degrees of the lie, all "but the lie direct; and you may avoid that too with an *if*. Your *if* is the only peace-maker."

☞The Gazette says it is "often shocked at the doctrines proclaimed by the leaders of the dominant party." We have thought for some time our neighbor was a little *cracked*.

☞The Clarion Democrat says that borough was visited, on the 14th inst. by a "thunder snow storm," and thinks such an occurrence a strange affair. During any other winter than the present, it would be, but this has been a very strange winter, take it at the best.

☞We learn from Harrisburg that the health of Gov. Shunk, which has been poor for some time past, has improved and he is now convalescent.

☞The Governor of Georgia has appointed H. B. Johnson, Esq., a fi.m, able, and eloquent republican, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, in the place of Mr. Colquitt resigned.

☞The "Chambersburg Whig," a very able Federal paper, heretofore for Taylor, has hauled down the flag of the hero of Buena Vista, in obedience to the will of the "whigs" of that (Franklin) county. Wonder if the Commercial will show its loyalty to whigery by following suit.

Labor Lost.

The Gazette has an article this week on the prospect of the different Democratic candidates for the Presidency. Labor lost, gentlemen, we shall settle that matter among ourselves, and then beat whoever you may bring into the field.

☞Here is the last fish story out—Jonah's transit from the Whale's belly on to dry land is'nt a circumstance:

Some traveller in Iowa has discovered a new species of fish called the Jaculator, which catches flies and insects by throwing water from its mouth. It is said that it seldom misses its aim at a distince of 5 or 6 feet, bringing down a fly by a single drop.

☞In connection with Gen. Taylor's name for President, the Harrisburg Intelligencer has hoisted Hon. Andrew Stewart's for Vice President.—*Gazette.*

The party having been so successful with "hard cider" in 1840, it now wants to see what virtue there is in Monongahela Whiskey, we presume.

☞The Boston Chronotype says that WEBSTER is "an English nobleman born in this country by mistake."

☞The population of Syracuse, New York, now reaches 13,741—an increase of seventeen per cent. in three years.

POLITICAL DUPLICATES—A CONTRAST.

The whig majority of the present House of Representatives, by a vote of 85 to 81, have declared that the existing war with Mexico is a war "*unnecessary and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States.*" It is a strong declaration. It is made under the solemnity of an official oath. It will be heard in Mexico and to the ends of the earth. It is calculated to produce upon our enemies a strong effect for good or for evil, because it charges upon that department of our government to which the constitution has confided our whole intercourse with foreign powers *the most atrocious crime known to the action of nations. If it be true*, then our enemies are called upon, by all that can appeal to the highest instincts of human nature, *to refuse peace* upon any terms of ours, to the very last, and forever. *If it be true*, then are the whigs bound to substantiate its truth by an *impeachment* of the President. *If it be not true*, then have the whigs who have so voted made themselves liable to the gravest and most crushing accusation which can be brought against any party in a free government—that of having causelessly, and from partisan rage, *taken sides with the enemies of their country.*

It is a momentous question for the country, therefore, to consider what this whig vote of 85 to 81 *is actually worth at this time.* To settle this question, we must go back when the war commenced, and see what the whig gentlemen then in the House, and then, as now, acting upon the responsibility of their official oaths, declared by their recorded votes in relation to this matter. On the 13th of May, 1846, a bill was passed in the House of Representatives, declaring, in its preamble, that *"by the act of Mexico, war exests between that Republic and the United States."* Recorded in favor of this declaration on the 13th May 1846, are many of *the same whig votes* which we now find recorded in favor of the declaration of the 3d of January, 1848, that the war *did not* exist by the act of Mexico, but was *"unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President of the United States"*—Which of their declarations—*both under official oaths*—are we to believe? Here are the witnesses:

1846.	1848.
On the 13th of May, 1846, the following gentlemen, on the journal of the House of Representatives, are on record, as declared in voting for the clause that the war bill, solemnly declared that "BY THE ACT OF MEXICO, WAR EXISTS BETWEEN THAT REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED STATES":	On the 3d of Jan. 1848, these same gentlemen are on record, on the journal of the House of the present House, as declaring that "BY THE ALLY AND EXECUTIVE ACT OF THE REPUBLIC HAVING BEGUN BY THE OF MEXICO WAR EX-PRESIDENT OF THE ISTS BETWEEN THAT UNITED STATES" REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED STATES":
BARRINGER,	BARRINGER,
COCKE,	COCKE,
CROZIER,	CROZIER,
GENTRY,	GENTRY,
HAMPTON,	HAMPTON,
J W HOUSTON,	J W HOUSTON,
T B KING,	T B KING,
MARSH,	MARSH,
RUMSEY,	RUMSEY,
J A ROCKWELL,	J A ROCKWELL,
SCHENCK,	SCHENCK,
TRUMAN SMITH	TRUMAN SMITH
STEWART,	STEWART,
ST. JOHN,	ST. JOHN,
THIBODEAUX,	THIBODEAUX,
ROBERT TOMBS.	ROBERT TOMBS
VINTON.	VINTON.

Nor is it all these gentlemen thus solemnly declared in the first instance, that "the war existed by the act of Mexico;" and in the second instance, that it was "unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President of the United States." On their *first* declaration, they voted for the invasion of Mexico, and placed at the disposal of the President, in the same war bill, the army and navy and militia of the United States, and fifty thousand volunteers, and ten millions of dollars besides, to prosecute this war of invasion "to a speedy and successful termination!" They thus committed themselves broadly and irrevocably to the justice and expediency of a war of invasion; and now we find the same names attached to a declaration (which must carry the shame of our country wherever it finds credence) that the war *did not* exist by the act of Mexico, but was begun without necessity, and in violation of the constitution, by the President of the United States.

What is the meaning of this? Does each of these names stand for *two men?* Or does each name rather stand for *two politicians?*—And of these *two* politicians (thus represented by each of these names) was one so reckless and iniquitous that he would not, on the 13th of May, 1846, set his name, *for party purposes*, to a declaration *which he knew to be untrue, and then carry fire and sword into Mexico on the strength of it?* Or was *the other* so lost to all love of country, that he would, on the 3d of January, 1848, set his name also *for party purposes* to *another* declaration which *he* knew to be untrue, and thus do his utmost to encourage and uphold the enemy, and to proclaim foul crime and dishonor upon his own country and throughout the world?

We leave the whigs as a party, to select their alternative.—*Wash. Union.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

At the request of the corporate authority, the subscribers have this day made careful inquiry into the truth of a report prejudical to the health of our town, induced principally, as is supposed, by a communication in the last Erie Gazette, setting forth the alarming prevalence of the Small Pox.

On inquiring of every practising Physician within the limits of the borough, they report not a single case of small pox, and but three of varioloid, and these all convalescent. The committee are fully satisfied there is not the slightest cause of alarm, or anything that should interrupt the ordinary intercourse between the citizens, or between town and country.

A. W. BREWSTER,	DANIEL DOBBINS,
J. H. WILLIAMS.	WM. KELLEY,
H. CADWELL,	W. CHESTER,
A. BEEBE,	M. GOODWIN,
THO'S G. COLT,	SAMUEL HAYS,
WM. M. WALLACE.	

Erie, Feb. 11, 1848.

AVOWED TRAITOR.—A whig paper the New Bedford Mercury, uttered the following truthful sentiment at the commencement of the war;

A citizen who in war time seeks to depress the spirits of his countrymen, and refuses to lend a helping hand to his country because the Government has done wrong, is, in our opinion, little better than an avowed traitor.

☞An exchange says: The Federal whig papers have a great deal to say about Henry Clay being "first in the hearts of his countrymen." If this is so it is somewhat singular that he has never been "first in the" ballot boxes!

By Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 3 p. m.

The steamer Hibernia left Liverpool on the 30th and arrived this morning at half past 6 o'clock.

Liverpool Market—Flour, western canal 28s 6p a 29s; Richmond and Alexandria, 27s 6p a 28s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s 6p a 28s; New Orleans 27s 6p a 28s; Ohio 26s 27s; Canadian 22s a 24s per bbl. Indian corn 30s 35s for 480 lbs. Beef, prime mess, 80s 84s; ordinary 67 a 75s; mess 40 a 46s per bbl. Pork, prime mess, 48 a 49s per bbl; prime mess 40s; fancy west 48 a 55s. Bacon, dried and smoked, 35 a 40s.

Great distress prevails among the poor in and about London; multitudes are destitute of food. The riot and murder trials in Ireland were progressing, and partial order had been restored. Pauperism was increasing to an alarming extent, and cases of death by starvation were reported.

FRANCE.—The King of the French is not completely recovered his health, and abdication was talked of, though there is nothing authentic on the subject.

AUSTRIA.—The influence of Prince Metternich is declining in this Empire.

There is to be a suspension bridge erected across the Rhine at Cologne. The King of Bavaria has ordered the Jesuit refugees from Switzerland to Liverpool.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 3. P. M.

FLOUR.—The markets have not been affected by the Foreign news; demand is moderate. $6,12½ for good brands. Sales 8000 bbls. Corn dull. Sales 8000 bushels 60 cts. for old mixed and new. Wheat steady but inactive. Some demand for Genesee other grades without change. Lard has an upward tendency, the news being favorable. Cotton steady, but as yet but little doing. Ashes firm. Pearls sold at $5,50.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17, 3, P. M.

The Hibernia's advices were received this morning, and although deemed favorable holders refused to sell good Ohio flour under $4,75; at this quotation 200 bbls. only were taken this morning for the East. Wheat and Corn is without inquiries. Mess Pork sells moderately at $10. Pickled Hams the same; smoked do selling freely at 7c. Seeds without change. Highwines dull moderately at 20cts.

A LITTLE "AID AND COMFORT" FOR COMMERCIAL.—The Portsmouth Journal, a paper, a strong whig paper, which has floated the name of General Taylor at its mast-head, now hauls it down, declaring devotion of old Rough and Ready to the cause. Hear what its Editor says:

"We can give a definite answer as we hauled down the name of Taylor as candidate for the Presidency. When we hoisted him there as our first choice for the Presidency, we did so because we believed he was a whig—good and true; and of several the number in which his name first appeared. We have since, however, been made satisfied that we were, in part mistaken. Numerous letters have not only added to our principles. In fact, he waives the question, and declares parties in this country to be such that he is not a party man. The candidate we cannot support. *One principle inscribed upon our banner, and we cannot support a half pig and half puppy for any office*, much less the office of Chief Magistrate of a great nation. The individual we support for the Presidency must be a whig out and out, and free from any suspicion of being a locofoco.

And here is a little more. At the Convention, held in the county of Warren (for the following resolution was unanimously passed. There appears to be a good deal of kicking over the traces in the ranks of the harmonious Federalists. Go on, gentlemen, "there is a good time coming."

Resolved, That while we claim to be true to the great Whig party of the United States, in the triumph of whose principles we believe that not only the prosperity but the very existence and perpetuity of our glorious Union depend: yet, we fell compelled to avow, as a duty to ourselves and our country, forbids us, we should in any way, sanction the initiation of the present war of conquest in Mexico, and *if any one* who has aided, in a military capacity, in this war, should most unfortunately be nominated by the approaching State or National Whig Conventions, for Governor, President or Vice President, *we hold ourselves absolved from all obligation to support such nominee*: and we recommend to the friends of peace, and of the national honor and glory everywhere to take this stand, and thus redeem the State and country from the curse of military ambition.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from the City of Washington on the 1st inst., says, that "the disposition of the House is to refuse the administration anything, men, money and officers;" and that "Gen. Scott will not be tried at Pierce has asserted in some papers; he will merely go to the court as a witness. You may depend it the hero of Cerro Gordo has himself requested to be recalled, and the administration gratified him."

☞Industry is the great ticket which will get the young manshould go to the world's feast; and if he has it, he will find the table of the board to be his.

☞In the town of Palermo, in the state of New York, resides a gentleman by the name of Gardner, well known and highly respected in that town. Simon Gardner's daughter in the month of October was taken with dropsy and went through the various stages of that disease and was at last given up by the medical men of the vicinity. "At this stage," says Mr. Gardner, "we heard of your Lithontriptic—sent in haste for a large bottle—she took it in 9 days, was sent for 4 more, and at this date, May 16th 1846, my daughter is now at work and free from that dreadful disease—to all human appearance, as well as ever.

SOLOMON GARDNER.

The above is correct regarding my case. I am to add I am well— MARY ANN GARDNER.

Reader look at our columns, see Great American Remedy—Dr. G. C. Vaughn's Lithontriptic—call and get a pamphlet.

UNION COTTON WORKS, Pittsburgh, February 10, 1848.

OWING to alterations and improvements making at the Union Cotton Mill, some very good BEVEL WHEEL, gearing and SHAFTING, CARDS, and other second hand machinery, all worthy of attention, are offered for sale. Address the proprietors
3t40 MOORHEAD, COPELAND & Co.

Money Redeemed!

THE Bank notes of the banks that have recently failed, are redeemed with Goods at the store of H. Cadwell, for their value.
eFbruary 19, 1848.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—One gross of Townsend's Sarsaparilla just received, by private "express," in quart bottles at one dollar each. Six bottles for five dollars.
BURTON & PERKINS,
Februa y 19, 1848. Sub Agents.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL.—This medicine for coughs, colds, and consumption is one of the most beautiful and scientific preparations extant. It has gained an enviable reputation, without the aid of puffs and newspaper advertisements. The proprietor has furnished the physicians of this place, with the formula and manner of its preparation, and it has gained from them as well as the faculty of other places, their universal commendation, consequently those who take it may know, not only its composition, but that it is prepared by the hand of science. For sale by BURTON & PERKINS,
February 19, 1848. No 5, Reed House.

MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE—One gross just received by stage, by
Febry. 19, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

ALMANACS FOR 1848.—1,000 Agricultural and Family Almanacs just at
BURTON & PERKINS'.

The Last Call

THE subscriber most earnestly desires all persons indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call without delay and make payment. His connection with the tanning business was discontinued some months since, and he is about closing the Boot and Shoe business; consequently a speedy settlement of all accounts connected therewith must be had soon. By so doing costs will be saved. A word to the wise is sufficient.
SAMUEL HAYS.
Erie, February 19, 1848. 1t19

To Contractors.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Building Committee of the Board of School Directors of the district school, up to the 1st day of March next, for the building of two School House on Seventh street; one set of proposals to be for building of Wood and one set for building of brick.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of R. O. Luther, Esq

R. O. LUTHERT,
JAMES C. REED,
Building Committee.
Feb 14, 1848

Annual Statement

Of the Commissioners of Erie County for the year 1847.

In compliance with law, the Commissioners of the county of Erie, have the following exhibit of the receipts and Expenditures of said county for the year A. D. 1847, on which is an appended statement of the Duplicates of County and State taxes levied on each township and borough in the aforesaid county for the year aforesaid.—Also a statement of the Collectors' Bonds and the Treasurer's Annual Report of January 12th, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

Amount C. Shearer, Esq. of G. J. Ball, Esq. late Treasurer of said, $7,155 69

COMMISSIONERS.

Amount received on account of Tavern Licenses for the year 1846, $18 26
" " " " 1846, on personal, 16 82
Amount received for Tavern Licenses for 1847, 29 5 8
Amount received for Eating Licenses paid by E W M'Farlane, Esq. 116 00
Amount of fines and penalties paid by A Scott, Esq. 150 00
Amount fines and penalties paid by Thos. M'Kelvey, Esq. and others, 72 00
Amount fines and penalties paid by M W Caughey, Esq. 319 00
Amount received of Constables, for fines and penalties by them collected, 11 22

FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCES.

Amount received of J C Marshall, Esq., on behalf of recognizances of J Davenport, 100 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount received of J. H. Campbell, Esq., on purchase of W. Strouch's Real Estate, (collector of 1839.) 30 00
Amount received of Commonwealth, being 5 per cent. on State tax of 1847, advanced, 460 52
Total amount of Receipts, including State tax received, $29,573 99

Expenditures.

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

Amount paid Deputy Attorney General, Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions and in witnesses in Commonwealth cases, $382 35

ASSESSORS' PAY.

Amount paid the several Assessors and Assistant Assessors for taking the Triennial Assessessment for the year 1847, to wit:

A W Brewster, assessor East Ward Borough Erie,	$30 00	
J C Spencer, assistant, do	6 00	
Wm B Hays, do do	6 00	—72 00
William Hoskinson, assessor West Ward Borough Erie,	60 00	
Jno A Tracy, assistant, do	10 00	
E B Matteson, do do	10 00	—80 00
Anthony Saltsman, assessor Millcreek,	61 00	
Andrew Nicholson, assistant do	9 00	
G H Wagner, do do	10 00	—80 00
Andrew Cowden, assessor Harborcreek,	31 00	
Wm S Miner, assistant, do	4 50	
Z E Peck, do do	1 00	—42 50
Wm Crawford, assessor North East tp.	38 00	
Jacob Barr, assistant, do	5 00	
Edmund Hart, do do	5 00	—48 00
A W Blaine, assessor North East borough,	15 00	
J H Hayes, assistant do	2 00	
Samuel Mallick, do do	2 00	—19 00
Jas. Wilson, assessor Greenfield,	18 00	
Wm Parker, assistant do	2 00	
J W Brown, do do	2 00	—22 00
Wm Ebert, assessor Venango,	20 65	
John Nye, assistant do	4 00	
H W Chapin, do do	4 00	—28 65
Porter Yates, assessor Wattsburg,	8 00	
O S Hoot, assistant do	1 00	
John R Smith, do do	1 00	—10 00
Eli Dunbar, assessor Amity,	15 00	
Ames Robbins, assistant do	1 00	
Wm Hatch, do do	1 00	—17 00
Thaddeus Miller, assessor Wayne,	28 00	
P W Hall, assistant do	5 00	
Wm B Parr, do do	5 00	—38 00
G A Gibbs, ad assessor Concord,	25 00	
Simeon S ewart, assistant do	6 00	
J P Pelton, do do	6 00	—37 00
Eliel S. Cheadle, assessor Union,	21 00	
John Gray, assistant do	1 50	
I B Phelps, do do	4 50	—33 00
Geo Weston, assessor, LeBoeuff	56 00	
John Wood, assistant do	8 00	
Geo Kellison, do do	6 00	—50 00
Benj Skinner, ass't Waterford tp.	35 00	
Samuel Jewett, Jr. ass't do	7 00	
Ariel Woodworth, do do	7 00	—49 00
Wm Benson, ass't Waterford bor.	15 00	
Simeon Hunt, do do	1 00	
Samuel Hutchins, do do	4 00	—23 00
Wm Graham, assessor Greene,	37 00	
E O Pinney, assistant do	6 00	
Jas Hamilton, do do	5 50	—48 50
Stutely Stafford, ass't McKean,	36 00	
Robt T Sterrett, assistant do	7 00	
Thos Dunn, Ja, do do	7 00	—50 00
Horace Powers, ass't Washington,	37 00	
P Burlingham, assistant do	7 00	
Richard Stillwell, do do	5 00	—49 00
E W Twitchell, ass't Edinboro,	12 00	
H R Terry, assistant do	2 00	
Uriah Hawkins, do do	2 00	—16 00
Orin G Wood, assessor Franklin,	17 00	
Levi Silverthorn, assistant do	2 00	
Stephen Francis, do do	2 00	—21 00
M J Randall, assessor Elkcreek,	26 00	
Charles Sherman, assistant do	6 13	
Perry Kidder, do do	6 00	—38 13
James Marcy, assessor Conneaut,	40 00	
Henry Huntley, assistant do	4 00	
Ralph Bowman, do do	4 00	—48 00
Geo P Luther, assessor Fairview,	38 00	
Samuel C Sturgeon, assistant do	7 00	
Samuel Brecht, do do	7 00	—52 00
Wm Holliday, ass't Springfield,	36 00	
Abraham Eagly, assistant do	7 00	
Joseph Ware, do do	6 00	—49 00
Wm R Miller, assessor Girard,	50 00	
James McClelland, assistant do	9 00	
John Hay, do do	9 00	—68 00
Amount paid for Notices and Precepts,	20 00	
Total am't for assessing for 1847,	$1,108 78	

Amount paid the several Assessors for taking the Assessessment of the County for the year 1848, to wit.

James M Sterrett, assessor East Ward Borough Erie,	$31 00	
William Hoskinson, assessor West Ward Borough Erie,	30 00	
Wm Crosier, assessor Millcreek,	45 00	
Calvin Leet, do Harborcreek,	30 75	
Russell A White, do North East tp.	26 00	
Alex Davidson, do North East bor.	9 00	
Jeremiah Jones, do Greenfield	19 00	
Jno McCullough, do Venango,	21 25	
P G Finn, do Wattsburg,	7 00	
Amos Rathbun, do Amity,	15 00	
Herman Abbey, do Wayne,	23 00	
Nathaniel Ames, do Concord,	21 00	
C H Kennedy, do Union,	17 00	
H C Mallory, do LeBoeuff,	32 50	
Benj Avery, Jr. do Waterford tp.	27 00	
James Hays, do do bor.	11 00	
Z L Webster, do Greene,	28 00	
Joseph Weldon, do McKean,	35 00	
Alfred Greene, do Washington,	24 38	
J J Culbertson, do Edinboro,	8 50	
Orin G Wood, do Franklin,	11 00	
John W Potts, do Elkcreek,	20 00	
John Spaulding, do Conneaut,	28 13	
M M Kelso, do Fairview,	23 50	
Alex Taggart, do Girard tp.	9 50	
Elijah Smith, do Girard b'r.	27 85	
Hugh Morrell, do Springfield,	5 50	
Amount paid for printing Precepts,	$615 86	

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Amount paid for repairs on Jail,	$185 18	
do do do Court House,	33 98	
do do do offices & stoves,	40 60	
	$260 06	

FUEL.

Amount paid for Coal and Wood for Jail, Court House, and Commissioner's Office, $161 45

PRISON EXPENSES.

Amount paid P E Burton for boarding Prisoners, $361 56
Amount paid sundry persons for clothing and bedding for Prisoners, 39 23
Amount paid Dr A Bebee one year's salary as Physician for Prisoners, 15 00
Amount paid John Dillon for ironing Prisoners, 2 50
$420 29

INCIDENTAL.

Amount paid sundry persons for candles, Postage, distributing assessments, and Election blanks, &c. $31 53

REFUNDED TAXES.

Amount refunded to sundry persons for lands purchased at Treasurer's Sales which were assessed, returned, and sold in error, $23 02

PRINTING.

Amount paid for publishing Annual Statement, Sheriff's proclamation of General Election, Advertising and Blank Forms, $92 45

COUNTY BRIDGES.

Amount paid James Pollock, Esq. for Iron Beams on County Bridge in Le Boeuff $6 00
Amount paid Road Commissioners for repairing County Bridges in Fairview, 90 00
Amount paid L Robinson, Esq., for repairing County Bridge at Wattsburg, 17 90
Amount paid Rodney Smith for repairing county Bridge in Girard, 5 50
$119 40

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Amount paid Isaac Webster, Esq, for 61 days service as county commissioner, including 18 days holding appeals in the several townships and boroughs $91 50
Amount paid Wm L. Marvin, Esq, for 67 days service, including 18 days holding appeals 100 50
Amount paid Wm. Campbell, Esq, for 52 days as do including 2 days holding appeals 78 00
Amount paid Humphrey A. Hills, Esq, for 14 days as do. 21 00
$291 00

JURORS.

Amount paid Trav. Jurors in Common Pleas, $618 78
" " " in Quar. Sessions, 942 96
" " Grand " " " 468 41
$1,999 25

COURT CRIER AND TIP STAVES.

Amount paid E. B. Lytle, Crier, 72 00
" " P Bryant, Tip Stave, 63 00
" " David Blan, do 49 25

CONSTABLE'S RETURNS. $181 25

Amount paid constables for making returns to courts of Quarter Sessions and attendance on Grand Jury, 178 41

STATIONARY AND BOOKS.

Amount paid O. D. Spalford and others for Dockets for Prothonotary's and Register and Recorder's offices, and for paper, ink and Quills for Commissioner's office and Courts 95 99

CLERK HIRE.

Amount paid courts and Auditors clerk, 510 00

Prothonotary's and Recorder's fee.

Amount paid Wilson King, Esq, Prothonotary and clerk of the several courts, his fees for issuing Writes, certifying Jurors and constables pay, court fines and Jury fees, and for recording Election returns, 86 50
Amount paid T. Moorhead, Jr. Esq, his fees for recording Treasurer's bonds, &c. 5 50 —92 00

CORONER.

Amount paid Thos. Dillon, Esq., coroner for holding post mortem inquisitions, 141 08

COMMISSIONER'S COUNSEL.

Amount paid J. Barnett Johnson, Esq, 1 years salary, 50 00

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

Amount paid constables for advertising election and notifying officers elected, 102 80
Amount paid the several election Boards for holding Township Election, March 19, 1847, including making returns and attendance of Assessors, 263 78
$371 58

GENERAL ELECTION.

Amount paid assessors for posting up lists of taxables and attendance at election, 33 00
Am't of bal. paid do. for 1846, 14 50
Am't paid the several Election Boards for holding general election on the 2d Tuesday in October, 1847, 311 50
Am't of ballance do. for 1846, 15 71
$104 71

MAPS.

Amount paid H. Hawes for connected drafts of the 10th Donation District and lands south of triangle line in Erie county, 20 00

SEALS AND PRESSES.

Am't paid H. S. Drake for Seal presses for Prothonotary's Register and Recorder's and Commissioner's offices, 21 37

SHERIFF.

Am't paid M. W. Caughey, Esq. Sh'ff, for conveying convicts to penitentiary, 94 50
Am't paid do. for summoning jurors, 103 00
" " J. H. Scott, Esq dep. sheriff of Allegheny county, for conveying prisoner to Erie county for trial, 43 08
$240 38

POOR HOUSE.

Am't paid the directors in full of their requisition for the year 1847, 3,500 00

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Am't paid C. Heck, Esq. costs in suits against venders of foreign goods, 17 12
Am't paid J. S. Brown, Esq. his expenses in carrying state funds to Pittsburg 11 87
$31 99

AUDITORS.

Am't paid J. C. Marshall, Esq. Auditor for 6 days auditing accounts of Prothonotary and Register and Recorder, 9 00
Am't paid Thomas Pierce, Esq. 11 days auditing the accounts of the county commissioners, county treasurer, directors of the poor and treasurers of the Erie and Waterford Academies. 16 50
Am't paid J. H. Campbell, 8 days do. 12 00
" " J. Chambers, 9 days do. 13 50
$51 00

TREASURER.

Am't of commission allowed John S. Brown, Esq. county treasurer, by the commissioners, with the approval of the county auditors, 4 1 2 per cent. on $10,829 15, amount of county warrants redeemed by him and cancelled by the Auditors, 487 32

STATE FUNDS.

Am't paid to the Commonwealth, being the state proportion of cash received for taxes for 1847, on county rates and levies, in full for said year, excepting state tax on unseated lands, 9,189 28

Total amount of disbursements, including amount of state tax collected and paid commonwealth, 21,371 81
Am't of cash in the treasury, 8,767 94
$30,142 75
Deduct for warrants in circulation, 563 76
$29,573 99

NOTE.—The fees and allowances to collectors, for lost taxes on their duplicates, settled during the year are not embraced in the foregoing statement; inasmuch as they were neither received in or paid out of the treasury, but are as follows:

Fees allowed cols. for yr 1845, state and co.	$6 82	
" " " 1846, county,	19	
" " " 1847, st. and co.	1,100 26	
Lost taxes, 1845, state,	10 87	
" " 1847, state and co.	193 21	
Exonerations allowed M. W. Caughey, sheriff, fines and fees uncollectable,	351 00	
Ballance due from Wm. Stancliff, collector of Washington township for the year 1839 on suspended list	217 23	
	$1,919 56	

STATEMENT.

Of the several balances outstanding, January 1st. 1848, as per Auditors Report.

Balance outstanding on Unseated Lands for the year 1846, Co. funds, $6 85
" " " 1846, Co. & State, 1297 64
" " " 1847, do. 1126 77

Balances due from Collectors.

Asa Pratt, Wattsburgh,	1813, County,	$19 02
John Dunn, Millcreek	1846, "	42 33
Ira Shadduck, Greenfield,	1846, "	22 90
James Hamilton, Greene,	1846, "	*42 31
David M'Creary, Millcreek,	1847, "	30 15
John H. Bennett, Venango,	1847, "	31 61
Daniel Shepard, Amity,	1847, "	61 75
Heman Heath, Concord,	1847, "	5 78
W. Vincent, Waterford bo.	1847, "	61 41
John Johnson, Greene,	1847, "	*69 55
Isaac Miller, Girard,	1847, "	129 05

STATE TAX ON PERSONAL, NOW COUNTY FUNDS

Wm. Vincent Waterford bor.	1847	$22 80
Isaac Miller, Girard	1847	21 00

DUE FROM INDIVIDUALS.

Bal due from A Scott, fines & fees in judg	1847	171 08
" " E. W. M. Blaine, do.	"	305 11
" " W. E. M'Nair, do.	"	303 77
" " M. W. Caughey, fines & fees	1847	223 00
" " Jas. M. Sterrett, interest on A. Miller's old account,		186 68

Total outstanding, including State tax, $1 186 92

Those Collectors marked thus * have paid up in full since se tlement.

NOTE.—The balances reported due from John Dunn and David M'Creary, Collectors of Millcreek township for the years 1846 and 1847, are made up of County and State taxes on a portion of the Academy land situated in that township, some of the Tenants in possession resisting the payment of taxes on said land, alledging that the Academy tract is not subject to assessment of taxes by law, and to test that question, a suit is now pending in the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, consequently the aforesaid Collectors cannot close their Duplicate until that question is determined.

STATEMENT.

Of the amount of Dublicates of County, Poor and State Taxes levied on each of the respective Town-ships and Boroughs in the County of Erie, being thirty five cents County and Poor, and thirty cents State tax on every one hundred dollars of the valuation for the year 1847.

Townships and Collectors.	Total amount of Co'y, poor and st'te tax assessed and levied on county rates	State tax on interest and personal property, offices, car & watches
East W. Erie. W. Hinrod	$260	35 $136 23
West W. Erie. P. E. Burton.	2267	11 111 55
Millcreek, D. M'Creary.	2708	18 4 00
Harborcreek, Calvin Leet.	1219	81 4 75
North East tp. W. A. Robinson	1171	55 5 25
North East bo. J. M. Conrad.	271	51 8 25
Greenfield, Jeremiah Jones.	251	61 75
Venango, J. H. Bennett.	177	01
Wattsburgh, Allen Reed.	89	50 3 00
Amity, Daniel Shepard.	250	22
Wayne, Ivory Bassett.	110	01
Concord, Heman Heath.	351	10
Union, Wm. Putnam.	355	51 75
Le Boeuff, H. C. Mallory.	572	19 76
Waterford tp, L. Sedgwick.	668	03
Waterford bo. Wm. Vincent.	393	76 21 00
Greene, John Johnson.	855	17
M'Kean, Asa M. Verse,	1090	31
Washington, James Port,	810	78
Edinboro, Henry R. Terry	102	63 1 73
Franklin, J. P. Silverthorn.	215	14
Elkcreek, L. I. Baldwin,	631	41
Conneaut, E. C. Hedden.	862	93 75
Fairview, Jabez Luther.	1367	39 4 25
Girard, Isaac Miller.	1465	58 22 85
Springfield, Amos Smith.	1385	15 16 00
	$23,321	35 $137 88

Amount of County tax including all the fees for collection, loss tax and unseated lands	$9,261 84
Amount of Poor tax levied upon requisition of Directors of the Poor	$3,500 00
Amount of State tax levied	*$11,000 39

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Erie duly elected and sworn to Audit and Settle the public accounts of said County, having met at the Office of the County Commissioners, and having carefully examined and compared the accounts and vouchers of the Commissioners and Treasurer of the aforesaid County for the year A. D. 1847, do report that we find them correct, and that we find a balance outstanding due the County from the several sources mentioned, of Four Thousand One Hundred and Eighty six Dollars and Ninety two cents, (which amount includes State tax on unseated lands for years 1846 7,) and a balance of cash in the Treasury of County Funds of Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven Dollars and Ninety four cents, and of Road Funds Thirty five Dollars and Forty cents, and School Funds Twelve Dollars and Twenty four cents. Given under our hands and seals at Erie, this 19th day of January, A. D. 1848.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL.
JAMES CHAMBERS,
JOHN WOOD,
County Auditors.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of the County of Erie, do certify that the foregoing statement is a full and true exhibit of the Receipts and Disbursements of said County for the year A. D. 1847
WM. E. MARVIN,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
HUMPHREY A. HILLS,
County Commissioners.

ATTEST, *JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.*
Commissioners Office.
Erie, Feb. 1. 1848.

BENJAMIN F. DENISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Office on Superior st., in Atwater's Block.
REFER TO—
Chief Justice PARKER, Cambridge Law School;
Hon. RICHARD FLETCHER, 10 State st., Boston;
Hon. SAMUEL H. PERKINS, 142 Walnut st., Philadelphia;
RICHARD H. KIMBALL, Esq., 53 Wall st., New York.
For TESTIMONIALS, refer to this Office. 3t tf

SMITH'S and Horner's Anatomical Atlas Prof. Curtis' Medical science, Curtis' Obstetrics, Prof. Worthy's Practice, Thomson's Materia Medica and Anatomy, J. J. Sperry's new Medical works together with Kotts' Family Medicine for sale at the Botanic office, 6th st., by
Feb. 12. Dr W. PHILO.

Attention Pipe-Smokers.

TOBACCO FOR 12½ cts. PER POUND.
A Good article of Fine cut Smoking Tobacco for sale as above mentioned at the Cigar Manufactory three doors east of the Eagle Hotel and at No. 117 French street
Feb 8. 3t9

Cigars—Cigars.

AT Wholesale and Retail.—A choice assortment can at all times be had at the manufactory, 3d door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.
R. SEIGNIOR.
January 29 1848. 3m17

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received by latest arrival, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description for family use such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alsdice, Cinnamon, Loves Nutmegs, Ginger, Molasses, Pails, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, &c., which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers Please give us a call.

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.
Dec. 11. A. HITCHCOCK.

NEW Scarlet Bonnet Ribbons—A few pieces just received by express, (26 h arrival we believe,) at the low s ore of
MOSES KOCH, No. 1, Commercial Exchange.
Erie, January 15, 1848 35

Greatest Medicine of the Age.

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.—Has received the above title from thousands who have benefitted by its use. Its operation is wonderful.—Never failing to give immediate relief, and permanently curing the diseases for which it is recommended. For the last year I have placed before the public testimony of undoubted character from many persons well known throughout the county of Westchester, where the great reputation of this Medicine was first established. During the past year I have received from all parts of the country a mass of evidence of the great value of this celebrated remedy sufficient to fill volumes, of which I have selected a few certificates. For the following diseases Hunt's Liniment is a certain, safe and speedy cure.

Rheumatism, Spinal affection, Weakness and pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sore throat, quinsy, issues, ulcers, ague in the breast and face, tooth ache, sprains, bruises, salt Rheum, burns croup, frosted feet, bunions, corns, and all diseased of the Nerves. As a strengthner of the Nervous System it exceeds all the plasters and medicines in the world. It is only necessary to try it to be convinced that it will do all that the proprietor professes. Its reputation is constantly increasing, and in every instance where it has been used it is always kept as a necessary Family Medicine. Read the evidence from abroad:

CERTIFICATE.

East Berlin Pa., May 28, 1717.

Geo. E. Stanton.—Dear sir: I consider it my duty to express my sentiments in behalf of your invaluable medicine, *Hunt's Liniment.*

I have for some time past used the Liniment in my practice, for various diseases, and feel satisfied, from the success attending its application, that it merits all that can be said in its behalf.—I consider it one of the best *external remedies* I have ever used in case of tetter, Ringworm, Saltrheum, pains, bruises, cuts, swellings, &c.—The cheap rate at which the article is to be had, places within the reach of all. It should from the principal external remedy of every family.

DANIEL BAKER, M. D.

This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietor at Sing Sing, N. Y.
GEORGE E. STANTON.
For sale by J. H. Burton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clemens Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.
Jan. 29. 1848. 3m 37

More Proofs.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."

EVERY mail brings tidings of their success, from east to the remotest west—from Canada on the north and Mexico and the West Indies on the south—all are unanimous in their praise. This medicine so universally known and esteemed as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. At no period of its his ory has the reputation of the medicine stood higher, and we may say that no reputation is likely to be more enduring. Adapted to all constitutions, to every form of disease, and to all climates, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are above every other medicine, fitted for the use of man under whatever circumstances he may be placed. At sea or on land, at home, or abroad, in summer's heat and winter's cold, with a common regard to the conditions of health, and with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at hand, there is no excuse for being sick, unless the constitution be utterly irreclaimable.

[Extract of a Letter from Hernando, Miss.]

To Dr. W. Wright,—Your pills have given universal satisfaction, and justly very popular. I can sell from 30 to 40 dozen annually, if I could be supplied. Yours,

WM HENRY JOHNSON, Agent.

[Extract of a Letter from Jones y Store, Penn.]

"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills exced everything of the kind ever omitted to the public in this sec tion of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of a few unprincipled mercenaries to put them down. S WINCHESTER & SON."

[From New Martinsville, Va.]

"I have used Wright's Indian Vege able Pills in my family, and I found them to be the best medicine I have ever used. I wish to become an agent for the sale of them in this place.

JAMES McCLURE, P. M."

[From Greensboro', Pa.]

"Some time since, they agent left with me six dozen Wright's Indian Vege able Pills to sell.—They were soon all gone, and more wanting. There is much call for them. * * * I believe the pills are very good.

SETH HENSHAW."

[From Zanesville, Ohio.]

"Apprehending that I shall I be out of your valuable Indian Vegetable Pills before your agent will go through this region to supply me, I beg you to forward me a quantity, in some way or another.

The pills are doing here admirably well in spite of the opposition of some would be Doctors who have exerted all their influence to prevent people from buying them; and if I have a continued supply I shall be able to sell many of them.

Yours, JOHN H FANDERMAN."

[From Sea View, Va.]

"I have nearly got through with the pills you left and sent me, and I think I could, in a short time, sell six or eight dozen more. The quicker I get them, the more I shall sell, as the sickly season is raging here considerably, and your pills are liked and approved of generally more than any medicine we have had among us in some time. In fact, *I do not know of a single instance where they have been tried and disapproved of.*—Some of the physicians don't like them, but I reckon they have never tried them, and self interest will generally be consulted.

Yours, &c, LUTHER NOTTINGHAM."

Such are a few of the statements voluntarily made by men of the first respectability—men who are known and whose opportunities for observation are not excelled by any in the land.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.

O. D. SPALFORD, Erie.
W. P. Judson & Co. Waterford.
John McClure. Sen. Girard.
Abraham Tourtellet, Union.
Riley & Potter, West Springfield.
W. H. Townsend,
W. H. Townsend, Springfield.
B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg.
" " North East.
John Clement, Fairview.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE FACE OF EACH BOX. *None other genuine, and are counterfeiters will be prosecuted.*

Office—Located exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill*, wholesale and retail, 164 Race Street, Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 128 Tremont Street, Boston.
Erie, January 29, 1848. 37

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.

It is strongly recommended that purchasers go to the regular agents, if they wish to procure the genuine article. Counterfeits are abroad in various shapes, some having a *coating of sugar* to make them go down! Be sure also to ask for WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, for there are not wanting those who are unprincipled enough to call any miserable trash "Indian," for the sake of gain

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Arthur Olney, dec'd, of Fairview. All persons indebted, are requested to make settlement; and all persons having claims, will present them for adjustment.

D. H. CHAPMAN, Administrator.
Fairview, January 15, 1848. 6t35

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Elisha Pinney, deceased, of McKean township. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

RACHEL PINNEY & MARTIN PINNEY, } Executors.
McKean, January 15, 1848. 6t35

CABLE chains of different sizes, suitable for draught chains or saw mills, and will be cut to any length to suit purchasers.
Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Great Inducements

TO PERSONS WISHING TO BUY CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber, wishing to make room for an entire new stock of Dry Godos in the spring, will dispose of his present choice stock of Fall and winter Goods at a very small advance from New York cost; comprising Muslin de Lains, Ginghams, Oregon and California Plaids, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, &c &c: and in short, everything in the Dry Good line.

Persons having cash to pay for Goods, will find it greatly to their advantage to call, as I feel confident you can save 25 or 50 per cent by purchasing of me, as I am bound to sell Goods, for cash, cheaper than any other man in the western country. Call and see, at the old Hardware Store, one door east of the Eagle.

HENRY CADWELL.
Erie, January 15, 1848.

PERSONS in want of any style of Dry Goods will find it very much for their interest to call at Allyn & Coit's, cheapside. Jan 22.

Wines and Liquors.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a good assortment of Wines and Liquors, for Medicines, Sacramental, Mechanical and ALL other purposes, among which may be found the following;

Pale Brandy;	Guard Brandy,
Cognac do,	St. Croix Rum.
Jamaica Rum,	N. England do
Holland Gin;	Fine Apple Gin;
Port Wine,	Maderia Wine,
Scotch Whiskey	Irish Whiskey,
Monongahela do	Common do.

Dec. 11 T. W. MOORE.

SAVE YOUR HOUSES BY PAINTING THEM.

1677 LBS. Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead, dry and in oil, pure.

400 lbs. Red Lead,	350 lbs Glue,
450 " French and yellow Ochre,	250 " Pap. Lampblack,
1000 " Spanish whiting	40 " chrome yellow.
600 " Venetian red,	200 gal. Spr. turpentine
250 " Litharge,	150 " Linseed oil,
150 " French & chrome Green,	55 " Furniture and coach varnish,
72 " American Vermillion,	200 paint and varnish Brushes,

For sale very low at No 6, Reed House, by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 27, 1847. 28

Wanted.

TEN Thousands Bushels Corn,
500 " Rye,
10000 " Oats,
5000 " Barley,
5000 " Wheat,
5000 " Beans,
5000 Dollars in Canal Bonds, of the store of
Dec. 18 H. CADWELL.

Arrival No. 20.

JUST received by Express the choicest assortment of Gimps, Fringes, Ribbons, Silks and Bonnett Satins offered this season.
Dec. 18. H. CADWELL.

DYE STUFFS.

44 BBLS. Dye Woods,
500 lbs. copperas,
800 " Alum, 600 madder,
800 " Blue Vitrol, 200 ex. Logwood,
700 " camwood, 200 oil vitriol,
100 " Muratic Acid.
30 " Indigo, Bengal and Caraccas,
20 " solution tin, 10 cochineal,
20 " Annetto,
For sale low by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 27, 1847. 28

BRUSHES.

HAIR brushes of all varieties and prices, teeth do, paint and Varnish do, flesh clothes, hat shaving, comb, scrubbing, blacking, window, hearth, counter and bottle brushes for sale by
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

On Hand

A good supply of Salt, Plaster, White Fish, Lime and Sole and Upper Leather, for sale as cheap as the cheapest by
Dec 11 WILLIAM & WRIGHT

PAINTS.

3500 lbs.	White and Red Lead and Litharge.		
1500 "	Whiting	300 lbs., Venitian Red,	
500 "	French Yellow,	150 " Paris Green,	
100 "	Chrom's Yellow, Green & Vermillion.		

Indian Red, Ultra Marine Blue, Prussian Blue Drop Black, Vindigris, Lampblack, &c. 6 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., for sale by BURTON & PERKINS,
Nov. 20. Old firm of J. H. Burton & Co.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of Paper Hanging and Window Paper.

All of which were purchased in New York at the lowest market price. They do not boast of having the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place, but will say they have as good an assortment, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and invite the public to call and examine goods and prices.
G. SELDEN & SON.
Oct. 23, 1847. 23

TO THE FASHIONABLE.

EXTRACT Vanella, vanella Bean, Bitter Almond, Ex. Lemmon, Rose Water, Mace, Mustard, White Ginger, Pure Olive Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs.
Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTE PAPER,—
Plain, Gilt edged, and Embossed Visiting Cards.
INKS.—Blue, Black, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Indian, e.c. etc. by
Dec. 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

UNITED States Dispensatory, by Wood & Bach.
Family Physician, by Doct. Beach.
New Remedies, by R. Dunglison, M. D.
Consumption Cured, by S. S. Fitch, M. D
For sale by. BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 27.

THE PICTURES.—Some beautiful paintings of Birds and Flowers. Also some very fine Views done by the best French Masters.
Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest price for all kinds of Lumber delivered at his store in Erie. M. MAYER.
Jan. 1 1848.

WINDOW GLASS.

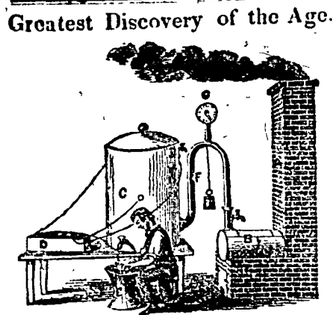
4330 FEET Window glass, from 7 by 9 to 20 by 30 inches, from the eastern factories, warranted a superior article.

Glass cut to any size or shape without extra charge. Putty always on hand.
Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

ALLEN & COIT have on hand a large stock of Broad cloths, pilot and beaver do. cassimeres, satinnets, vestings, and other goods for gentlemens which they are selling very low for cash at the New Store. Dec. 18.

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of Shelt Hardware, together with a large assortment of carpenters's and jo

Greatest Discovery of the Age.



OR, TEAL'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the most unnatural nature. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

Whoever is in this life remains sadly out of place to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood*. By this means a controlling power is gained over them in many and forms of DISEASE, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame—every bone and muscle, sinew, nerve and ligament is sensibly and quickly made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with internal as external disorders.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful medicinal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS—the patient's existence depending within this disease where the Magnetic Ointment is be obtained—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, the Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 24 cases out of 100 it *will effect a cure* in the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE *in thirty minutes*.

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of unbounded value.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Sciatica, Croup, Cuts, Cholera Morbus, Agues of the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores &c. will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment, I have with pleasure to state that it is one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested its excellent qualities in inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflamatory Rheumatism, and Cutaneous Eruptions, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Cankered Throat, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with the same success.

In the Epidemick which ran the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and permanent cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c It acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with its power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan 19, 1846.

☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 75 cents per bottle.

AGENTS. Carter & Reamer, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Commercial, Corner; Rice Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Fenno, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview

Erie, August 14 1847—ly 7.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our

GOODS

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, olive and fancy mixed Broadcloths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold exceedingly Low.

CROCKERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies', Gentlemen and Boys, ever brought to this City.

CAPS.—Men and Boys' caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head. Come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cassimeres, de laines in great number and almost without price. Ginghams and Alpacas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimps and gimp cord, gross but ons, cords and tassels, but what is the need of enumerating—we have every thing to mal. a handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois, White gro de Swiss, Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi, Black and blue black, gro de Naples, Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere.

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Pirets, Tucks, Dutile Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article on a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate the proof of the pudding is in the eating, therefore TRY US!

☞ Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 21, 1847. 19

New Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cassimeres, beautiful patterns and very low

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Laines, all of the new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS.

October 9, 1847.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuco, Spanish and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Diemens Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

BUFFALO ROBES.—A few bales of No. 1, are open at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHTS.

Nov 13, 1847. 26

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of groceries for sale by

Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON

MARKING INK, Brands, Daymore's and Ede's Indelible Inks, for marking linen, &c., for sale by.

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

LUMBER WANTED.

A Quantity of 5 8, 3 4 and 1 inch Whitd wood Boards—also, Chair and Bellows Planks, for which the highest market price will be paid

Dec. 11. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plain, plain and satin striped, for sale by

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Nov. 13, 1847. 26

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Mariam, receive instruction and be wise—Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden, with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same at the eminent OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of selling goods lower than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewery that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby they hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here this year and away the next—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other store in Erie, is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that it *this* one was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent—such as they used to get before this JEW MOSES came among them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dust load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by letting off a fire squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have gone.

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the *head* of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay *either cash or country produce*, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to get good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the number of Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muslins &c, &c., as the manner of some is being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the New or other stores who have *small stocks* and *fewer customers*.

MOSES KOCH,

Corner of French & Fifth streets,

near the Farmer's Hotel Commercial Ex.

Oct 27 1847 23

Charity covers a multitude of sins

AND so does Moses Koch at his Cheap and Fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, shirts, bosoms, collars and every article in the clothing line, are to be had 25 or 50 per cent. cheaper at the OLD JEW STORE, than at any other establishment in Erie; and he means to just live, and does buy and sell his Clothes, Cassimeres and Flannels, by the hide and piece, from the Manufacturers and Importers and that for cash, and then he employs first rate Fellows and has them made up on his own premises and under his inspection so that he is always sure of having a good article at a two profit less than those who purchase Ready made Clothing in Philadelphia and New York, made generally of inferior material and shoved off on subsequent customers. Now those wishing to purchase any article of wearing apparel can depend upon obtaining of the best material and workmanship, and also get cheaper than they can in any other way or any other place in Erie. Remember the Old Jew Store of MOSES KOCH,

No 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 20 1847 21

"More of the Effects."

STILL THEY COME

WE are receiving more Goods, which are a little cheaper than ever and have on hand a complete assortment of plain plaid, striped and figured De laine, Orleans, Cashmere, Merino, De Lisle and Lyons Cloths of the richest styles

ALSO—150 different patterns and styles of Shawls, embracing all the new productions, which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at the corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT

Important Decision.

THE long contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their Decision is*, that the pure, large, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and at *wholesale* to give an immediate profit to the purchaser, or retailed to the consumer at the same low prices. Those wishing to purchase Teas will be refunded the money if they are not found as represented. Those wishing to purchase Teas will be refunded, or their agent who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.

Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 13, 1847. 18

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from their different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tablets, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a boasting way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very justly of selling to the "Penna militia" at from 32 50 to 34 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Wes field, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. G. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

SILVER WARE—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17 1847

Pekin Tea Company's Agency.

NO. 5, REED HOUSE.

THE undersigned trial has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their Decision is*, that the pure, large, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *wholesale* to give an immediate profit to the purchaser, or retailed to the consumer at the same low prices. Those wishing to purchase Teas will be refunded the money if they are not found as represented. Those wishing to purchase Teas will be refunded, or their agent who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

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No 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 20 1847 21

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy in all diseases which can effect the human frame, Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough Consumption Jaundice, Quinsy Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt Rheum, Fits, Heartburn, Erysipelas, Tetters, Itchings of the skin, Colds, Sour, general, giddiness, pains in the back, inward colds, weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scrofula, St. anthonys fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or whites, gripes king's evil, heckjaw, hysterics, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections pleurisy, croup, swell of feet and legs swine pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, all cases vomiting and a host of others have successfully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease,

They have in many cases superceded the prescription of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been approbated in Europe by Nobemen and Princes of Royal blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese empire.

☞ Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND.—Depots or Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the Union and applications are constantly receiving as from almost boundless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and to such numbers that we have not time to read more than half of them. What stronger evidence could we receive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? It any imposition or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

The inventor Dr. C. Y. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of until he introduced them in June 18 43 Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills and take no other or they will be made the victims of fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York

WM JACKSON, 8 Liberty street, head of Wood st. Pittsburgh Pa. general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents—O. D Spafford Erie Wm Judson & Co Waterford Ross & Morgan, Cambridge J. A. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Town end, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenger, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the breast, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,000 650 cases to be the infallible the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children might take.—Children will take these Lozenges under the impression that they are sweet meats.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—*A premium* Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, sweetening the gums, and purifying the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world, a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warrant ed the best and cheapest. One trial will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at McKean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M TIBBALS

49 LBS first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet dry and Family Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

5 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper, among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort"

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17 1847. 9

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No 4. Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguha Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 8, T. W. MOORE.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicines. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of diseases; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 5,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;

2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;

4 000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;

7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;

2,000 cases of Scrofula;

1,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;

8 000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz; Ulcers, Fly spelas, Salt Rheum; Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Ches., Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, in some as of extraordinary cures. R Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., in some as that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago in a public stage. Please send me two bottles more, as soon as convenient. I have converse with several eminent Physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.

—Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Clear se and Stic hthin. Consumption can be cured Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr Townsend—Dear Sir; Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and effected me severely indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Will in the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became confined—I was bed with difficulty, and raised with my cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old, had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine, I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is well now, and bear y as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blo ches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine.

S. W. CONANT.

434 Bowery.

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes blotches on the face, rough skin, are t ou of spirits use a bottle or two of the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and a beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints.—No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for many of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent reaction which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Extracts, Bitters, &c., &c.—They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates, others have induced the brothers and others interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire to give them the respectability. One make sa medicine, and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who stales himself as M. D., who mends, hoes, digs Wells and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by fictitious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men to sell them trash.—The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the 1st of January, 1849, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. TOWNSEND.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.—Redding & Co., 8 state street, Boston—Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2d street, Philadelphia—S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore—P. M. Cohen, Charleston—Wright & Co., 141 Charles st, New Orleans—105 South Pearl street, Albany—and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West indies and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County. W. H. Townsend, for Springfield. 1y32

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages, for family use, for sale by

Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

SILENCE

HAT

DREADFUL

COUGH THE

LUNGS ARE IN DAN-

GER, THE WORK OF THE

DESTROYER HAS BEEN LEGUN,

THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A SOUNDING DEATH

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your kind and excitly joy, is now perhaps so flushed by fever, its flaking cheeks, the bold disease has already granted upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul!

YOUNG MAN, when first about to enter life, disease sheds a heart rending shade, it casts the fair prospects of the future, your hectic cough and feeble limb tell of your close of hope but yet do not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM,

Mrs. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H Attree, Esq was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Ro and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr. Roe and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. GARRABRANTZ, of Ball's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by the Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Dr. Sherman, after Dr. Mott and Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases of consumption, pronounced it the Life but the Balm in reference to like ailments. Dr. C. also writes speedy effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails to do. Spitting Blood, it cures as it may be, is effecting cures daily by this Balsam. It heals the rupture for wounded blood vessels and makes the lungs sound again.

Mrs. HENRY JONES, 148 Eighth avenue, was cured of a cough and cold of the affection of 20 years standing—Her first choice was how to get relief and the other needs to be told and cured. Dr. L. J. Hicks gave it to his father-in-law who was laboring under Consumption, and to another son by affected with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfort and health.

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 25 Christie street sufferred from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine. This medicine is sold wholesale and retail by Carter & Brother, Erie; Wm Judson & Co, Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge; J. A. Tracy, Fairview; John M'Clure, Girard, W. H Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenger, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the breast, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,000 650 cases to be the infallible the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children might take.—Children will take these Lozenges under the impression that they are sweet meats.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—*A premium* Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, sweetening the gums, and purifying the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world, a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One trial will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at McKean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M TIBBALS

49 LBS first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet dry and Family Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

5 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper, among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort"

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17 1847. 9

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No 4. Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguha Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 8, T. W. MOORE.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,

75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,

30 do Alpaccas, of every description,

28 do California Plaids,

40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,

20 do Swiss add Tarleton Muslins,

20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,

50 do Jaconet Cambrics and br'd Muslins,

50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,

45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,

20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,

200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,

150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,

200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,

200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,

100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,

Cassimeres, do do

Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and durability has never been equalled in this market.

CAPS.—500 Men and Boy's caps of all kind's.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and children's' Gaiters Slips and walking shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinet makers, Saddlers and Smith's Tools, of every description. Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs anvils vices, smiths' bellows, brass and pre cian Leather,